BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 16, 1816. [NUMBER 1264.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following corrected account of eight Islands in the Persian Gulph, seen from His Majesty's Ship Favorite the Honorable James Ashley Maude Captain.

2d. The account published in the Bombay Courier of the 7th September last is to be considered as cancelled.

The situation and appearance of eight Islands, on the Southern side of the Persian Gulph, seen from His Majesty's Ship Favorite, the Honorable James Ashley Maude, Captain, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of July 1816; which are not inserted in the Charts issued by the Hydrographical Office to the Royal Navy; the Latitude and Longitude of each Island, ascertained by cross bearings; their Names are Arabic.

DAUSS.

This Island is moderately high, and rugged; a low Point extends to the S W. it is about 6 or 7 Miles in length; in passing it we had irregular soundings.

JAMAIN.

Has three high Hummocks of an equal elevation, two on the North Part and one to the Southward; the haze was too great to observe whether the extremities were low.

ARZENIE.

Is rather high and uneven: there is a Rock above water, about a Cable's length off the Eastern extremity and a similar one off the Western: to the North East a shoal extends nearly a Mile from the shore, composed of Coral Rocks and Sand. The Favorite anchored in 12¼ fathoms, Coral Sand, the Centre of the Island bearing S. by E ½ E. off shore 5 or 6 miles.

The Soil of this Island consists of Metallic substance. There are no Trees on it; it has scarcely any vegetation: the South side is exceedingly rugged. It is in breadth about 2 or 3 miles and 7 miles long, the termination of which to the WSW. is a low Point of Sand.

DALMY.

Is a moderate height, darker Colour than the former Island, remarkable by having a round Hill to the Northward, the extremity of which terminates in a low sand, a shoal extends nearly two miles from the Point, which ought not to be approached under 7 fathoms. To the Southward there are three small Hummocks which slope off to a low sand. The length of the Island from North and South is about 6 miles. The passage to the Southward of this Island is considered unsafe.

The Channel between Arzenie and Dalmy is perfectly clear of shoals, the Soundings in it are irregular from 15 to 21 and 12 to 7 fathoms fine Coral sand.

SEER BENI YASS.

Is rather high in the Centre, very rugged, extending to the NW. in a low Point which nearly joins the main land, leaving a Channel navigable only for small Boats. The Coast to the Westward is very low, and the Pilot stated that there were several small Islands off it, which he considered too dangerous to be approached except by Boats. The Channel between Arzenie and Seer Beni Yass is deemed safe.

DANIE.

Is exceedingly low, the Colour of which in hazy weather so nearly resembles the horizon, that every precaution is requisite to be taken in approaching it.

SHERAROW.

Has two small Hummocks on each extremity, it is narrow and about 3 or 4 miles in length, a small Rock, above water, extends about half a mile from the North Point. To the North West of this Island, the Coast may be approached, but it is said to be very low, consequently must be approached with caution.

The passage between Danie and Sherarow is clear of shoals, the overfalls are sudden from 6 to 3¼ f thoms.

HAULOOL.

This Island is high in the centre, decreasing in its elevation towards each extremity. It may be approached with perfect safety.

The Islands described above have the same arid barren appearance as Polior, the Tombs and other islands situated in their vicinity off the Persian Coast. The water which is found in them is said to be brackish, but from the appearance of the soil, and what I witnessed on the Island of Arzenie, I am inclined to suppose good water might be procured.—They are placed in the Centre of an extensive Pearl Bank which extends nearly two hundred Miles in a Longitudinal direction and 70 Miles North and South, from which a considerable quantity of Pearls are annually collected. I have been informed that good Anchorage may be obtained under any of these Islands; they are conveniently situated to afford shelter for vessels against the prevailing North West Winds. The Current appeared to set to the WNW. and E S E. the Rate of which we were unable to ascertain.

The exact positions of these Islands I do not consider to be quite accurate, the heat of the climate having considerably affected the rate of my Chronometers, and the haze over the land being so great as to prevent our judging with any degree of accuracy the distance we were off the shore, when the bearings were taken, I imagine however that their situations are sufficiently correct to render some assistance to those persons to whom the Southern side of the Persian Gulph is unkown.

Dauss	Lat.	25° 10 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 45 E.
Jamain	Lat.	25° 8 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 55
Arzenie	Lat.	24° 55 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 33
Dalmy	Lat.	24° 35 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 21
Seer Beni Yass	Lat.	24° 34 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 40
Danie	Lat.	25° 1. N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 20
Sherarow	Lat.	25° 13 N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 18
Haulool	Lat.	25° 41' N.
	Long. per Chro.	52° 23

VARIATION.

13th July 1816 ..... 4. 47. W.
14th " " ..... 4. 39. "
15th " " ..... 3. 59. "

J. A. MAUDE, Captain.

Published by Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th November 1816.

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Packets for England per Buckinghamshire will close on Friday next, the 22d Instant at 12 o'Clock.

R. SNOW,
P. M. G.

BOMBAY the
15th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE,
On THURSDAY the 21st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY unserviceable MARINE STORES belonging to the Hon'ble Company, Condemned on Survey; and also a quantity of Old WATER CASKS, Staves, &c. at the Cooperage on the Esplanade, without the Town Wall, in the Cart of the late Dadoba Bawajee;—the lots to be cleared away and paid for immediately or re-sold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.—A List of the particulars may be seen at my Office.

JAMES JEAKES,
Marine Store Keeper,

BOMBAY,
MARINE STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE,
14th November, 1816.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

જાહેર • ખબર

જાહેર • લીલાંકુ • ફરીને • વેચશે

જુનાં • મરીનનાં • દરવાજા • આગાલ • આવતા • લારેશપત • વારને • દીને • તા • ૨૧ મી આગ્રે • મહીનાનીએ • બપોરનાં • કલાક ૧૧ નાં • પરચુરણ • દર • ફીલેલો • શરફારનાં • મરીન • ખાતાનો • શીસાંન • તથા • જથો • એ ક • જુનાં • પંણીનાં • પીપનાં • પાટીઆંનો • એ • વગરે • ઈનજુમીજ • એ • શરવે • બારફોટ • મરનાર • પરભુ • દાદોબા • ભાવાજીની • વાડી મધે • કુપરખાંતુ • ફાંપ • આગારકે • એ • લાટ નાં • ણાંનાં • આપીને • જલદીથી • લઇજવાએ નડી • લઇજવાએતો • એ • માલ • પાછો • વેચી ને • જે • નુકશાંન • આવશેતે • પેલેલા • ખરીદા ર • પાશેથી • લેશે • એ • માલની • શરવે • વગત વાર • મરીન • બોરડની • ફારીશમાં • પુછેઆ થી • માલુમ • પડશે *

તા • ૧૪ મી • નવેમબર ૧૮૧૬

શ્રી

ક્યાણીરચેઘરછેગે
છેજીવે નીતેમઘરઘમે નીઘમી
તમંડ્યાચેગમઘંપાણીમગીતા ની

A CARD.

BOYCE, KEMPT & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public, they have this morning opened for sale, a small assortment of double and Single Barreled Fowling Pieces in cases, with every thing complete, from that respectable maker Nock.

Bombay, 16th November 1816.

A CARD.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a small consignment from Bengal of very elegant Silver Ware.—Amongst which are two superb Breakfast sets, each set contains a very elegant Teapot with stand, Coffee do. and patent Strainer, Milk pot, and Sugar do. Egg stand for 8 Cups Complete—Toast Rack—Stewpan with silver, four Salt cellars—and four Muffincers,

B. K. & Co. Have likewise the pleasure to add, that the Spare silver articles are Ladles Spoons of all kinds,—Teapots fluted and plain, with stands, Butter Knives, and Fish do. Table Forks & Dessert do &c. &c.

Bombay, Nov. 16th 1816.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

BEG to acquaint the Ladies that they have just imported from Calcutta a small Box of Comarcally Tippets of the flat kind and double.

Bombay, 16th November 1816.

Eduljee Cursetjee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 18th Instant,

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver Plated, Glass and China Ware; also a Buggy with Horse and Harness and several Saddle Horses; also a Gold Watch by McCabe.

Bombay, 15th November 1816.

FREIGHT

FOR BENGAL.

THE BRIG,

JANE

WILL sail about the 20th Inst. For particulars of Freight for Goods, Passengers &c. apply to Mr. J. W. TASKER.

Bombay, 16th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Thursday next the 21st inst at 11 o'clock will be put up at Public Sale, A few casks of Pale ale on account of Messrs. Starky & Co. of London, at the House belonging to the representatives of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee, next Door to the Police Office.

15th November 1816

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

And will be ready for delivery on the 20th instant,

A FEW hogsheads of Hodgsons PALE ALE, imported per Ship MARY; and eight half pipes of Madeira Wine, four years in Calcutta, imported per Brig Jane, Apply to DADABHOY SAPOORJEE at Mr. J. W. TASKER's Office.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 26th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

At the Apartments lately used as the Collector's Office in Meadows Street,

A Large assortment of Books, Plate and household Furniture belonging to W. T. MONEY, Esq. (who is gone to Europe.) At the same time will be sold, some very old and choice Madeira, Shiraz, Cousiantia, Mountain, Cape, and other Wines. The furniture &c. may be inspected from Friday morning the 22d instant, till the day of sale.

Bombay, 15th November 1816.

Pleasure Boat.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A TEAKWOOD PLEASURE BOAT in complete repair, Ketch rigged, has two Cabins with a quarter Gallery, new coppered, wants nothing, being well provided with all requisites, as may be seen by the List of her Stores, is fit to go up, or down the Coast; for further particulars apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay, 16th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE LET,

AN Excellent Country Residence at Umbrouly near Town, consisting of an Upper Roomed House with drawing Room Dining Hall and 4 Bed Rooms, a garden in Front, back Compound and suitable out Offices for a Family—Enquire of Limjee Bhickajee Sons and Co.

Bombay the 15th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION, in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called *Banlangan*, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by *Messrs. Gould and Campbell*; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator.—Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER.

WALTER EWER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all manner of person or persons who have or hath contracted, or may at any time hereafter Contract, with *Crustnaboy* widow of *Wisswnath Sadasewjee* Purvee as Heiress of *Luxamon Putlaje* Purvee deceased for the purchase of five appartments (being the Remainder of thirteen appartments) of a CHAUL or RANGE situate in the Oart Tellowday in the neighbourhood of Pragjee Madowjee, that the same was at the time of the decease of the said *Luxamon Putlajee* and still is the property of the said *Luxamon Putlajee* deceased and subject to the payment of his debts; and that the said *Luxamon Putlajee* was, in his life time, and his Estate and Effects still are, indebted to *Ragoonath Madowjee*, Purvee, *Ramchunder Poy Vissoo Poy*, and *Jagonnath Purshotumjee*, in Twelve Thousand Rupees and upwards.—Dated the 15th November 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ફીઆથી•આપીએચજે

શરવે•લોક•અજર•લોકોને•માલુમ•થા એજે•જેઘણીઓએ•ખરીદ•કરવાનુ•શાટુ કમણે•કીધુ•હોએ•અઝર•કરવાનુ•હોએ બાજ•કરૂશતનાંબાજ•શાએ•જે•મરનાર• વીશ્રુનાથ•શદાશીવજી•પરભુ•ની•ધરીઆ ણી•જે•વારશણ•મરનાર•પરભુ•લખમણ• પુતલાજીનીછે•બાબત ૫ કોથરાંચાલનાં ૧૩ કોથરાંમાંના•બકાત•રહેલાંછે•એ• કોથરાં•તીલોકી•વાડીમાંછે•જેનાં•પરોશી પરાતજી•માધવજીછે•જે•મીલકત•મરનાર લખમણ•પુતલાજીની•મરવા•ની•વખત•ક તી•અને•તેજ•મીલકત•એ•મરનારનુ•દે વુ•આપવાને•વારતે•કનુર•શ્રુવી•તેજ• ઘણીનીછે•અને•એ•મરનાર•લખમણ•પુ તલાજી•જીવતાં•તથા•મુવા•પછી•પરભુ• રગનાથ•માધવજી•તથા•રામચંદર•વીશ્રુ• પજ•તથા•જગનાથ•પરશોતમજીને•દેનદા ર•આશરે•રુપીઆ ૧૨૦૦૦ છે *

તા• ૧૫ નીવમબર ૧૮૧૬

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

CAPTAIN Edward Tandy, of the 1st or Grenadier Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to England on sick certificate for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Geo. Moore, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to season sick certificate for a period of four months from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant S. Hughes, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed linguist in the Hindoostanee language, to the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, from the 1st Instant, vice Cocke on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th November 1816.

Lieutenant H. Harkness, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to Europe, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant him a furlough to England, for the period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.

Sec to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1816.

The ship Mary, Captain Howell, of this port, arrived here on Tuesday last; she left London the 17th and the Lizard the 27th June and consequently has not brought out intelligence of so late a date as that received by the Hannah. The passengers by her are Captain and Mrs. Egan. She spoke the Lord Wellington for Madras in 32°. S. Lat. and 13°. W. Long. but has touched no where in her passage out.

We have been favored with a sight of some Morning Chronicles from the 9th to 18th June, but they contain no continental news of any great importance. At home the attention of the imperial Parliament has been directed chiefly to measures of internal regulation and policy. A bill for consolidating the English and Irish treasuries has produced much animated discussion in both Houses of Parliament; the object of this bill is to make all the payments in London; to relieve the first Lord of the treasury and the chancellor of the exchequer by the addition to the treasury board of two Lords of the Irish treasury; to abolish the office of chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland and of the three Lords of the Irish treasury; and to create a vice treasurer to controul the issues of the Irish revenue, which last officer is to have a salary of £3000 a year, a seat in Parliament, and a deputy to act for him when his parliamentary duties require his absence. On the 12th June the Ministry were left in a minority of 1 on the motion of Mr. Calcraft on the subject of the treasurership of Greenwich hospital, which had been accepted by Sir T. Thompson; it was contended that by the acceptance of this office, Sir T. Thompson did not vacate his seat, it being of the nature of a commission or promotion in the army or navy. Mr. Calcraft's motion was that "the appointment of the treasurer of Greenwich Hospital is not a commission in the army or the navy." Mr. Bathurst moved the previous question; on the division the numbers were for the origiual motion 69

Against it 68

Majority against Ministers 1

a new writ was accordingly ordered and our readers will have perceived from our last weeks publication than Sir Thomas Thompson has lost his election for Rochester. On the same day Mr. Lyttleton brought forward the subject of the lottery and concluded an able speech, elucidating the mischievous and immoral effects of the state lotteries, by moving a resolution declaring "that state lotteries encouraged a spirit of gambling and diminished the resources of the country." He was opposed by the chancellor of the exchequer on the score of the great benefit resulting to the revenue. The resolution was supported by Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Wilberforce and others, but on the division the numbers were for the resolution 21—against it 47—Majority 26.

There will be several opportunities of writing to Great Britain in the course of a few days. His Majesty's Ship Favorite, Captain the Hon'ble J. A. Maude, is to leave this port on the morning of the 18th Instant for Trincomalie and eventually to England. A packet is now open for her to be closed at three o'clock on the 16th. The private trader Earl of Buckinghamshire will be ready to sail hence about the 24th Instant, the packet to be sent by her is to be closed on the 22d; we understand that she will take in part of her cargo on the coast. We are also informed that the Hon'ble Company's extra ships Ann and Alexander will be ready about the 24th Instant to proceed to Tellichery to complete their lading; and it is expected they will leave the coast about the 10th December: an after packet will be made up to go by them, which will be forwarded from here in about fourteen days after they leave this harbour. The free trader Orpheus will be dispatched about the middle of December.

An alarming fire broke out about 10 o'clock on wednesday morning in Colabah in the fishermen's village close to the artillery barracks, nearly all the huts and property of the poor fishermen have been destroyed, and we lament to state that an old man and three or four children have perished in the flames. The conflagration raged with considerable violence for nearly two hours, and had it not been for the great exertions of the fire engine department and those of the Artillery, the barracks belonging to the latter would have been consumed. We have not been able to ascertain the cause of this disaster.

His Majesty's ship Cornwallis, Captain King, arrived in Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the 11th August and sailed again on the 13th for St. Helena and England, having on board Lieutenant General the Hon'ble Robert Meade, family and suite; but she was obliged to put back again on the 20th, from stress of weather together with H. C. Ship Patton; the latter had her stern boat washed away.

It was not Marshal Soult, who left Bristol for America, as stated in our last. The Courier of the 1st of July confesses its error in that respect.

[*Gazette* 13 Nov.

ARRIVALS—Lieut. R. Foster Artillery.
Lieut. Burton,—2d Batt. 4th Regt.
Lieut. Keays,—47th Regt.
Lieut. I. D. Fearon H. M. 8th Light Dg.
Lieut. Montesh 17th L. Dg.
Major Hull Assistant, C. G.
Major I. C. Bond Artillery.
Capt. Beckhouse 47th Regt.
Cornet Stanley Bullock, 3d Regt. M. C.
Capt. Drummond Engineers.
Capt. R. Egan Marine Battalion.
Lieut. Davies, M. Engineers.
Asst. Surgn. Thomas Robeson, 1st Batt. 5th Regt.
Capt. C. M. Lecky, 5th Regt.
Lieut. Roberton H. M. 56th Regt.
Colonel Kingscote, do. do.
DEPARTURES—Asst. Surgn. Wm. Panton.
Lieut. R. Shepherd Grenadier Batt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]—November 9th, Ship Wellington Capt. Edward Tuliaant from Bengal.

Ditto, Ship Eugenia, Capt. W. E. Tyrr from Calicut.

Ditto, 10th Ship Admiral Drury, Capt. James

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Bouseut from Calcutta.
Ditto. Brig Jane Capt. B. Rogers from Calcutta.
Ditto. 11th, Ship Durable, Capt. Thomas Guthrie from Bengal.
Ditto. Ship William Petree, Capt. Thomas Ross, from Calcutta.
Ditto. 12th, Ship Mary Capt. William Howell from London.

SAILED.] Portuguese Ship St. Joze Americano, Commander Jos. Gomes Dorneto Sarsa.
Ditto Ship Wm. Petree Capt. Thomas Ross to the Persian Gulph.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—21st October, brig Frances Anne, G. Thomson, from Rangoon 11th September.—22d, (at the Ne Anchorage,) His Majesty's ship Orlando, ——, Esq. commander, from China and Malacca.
23d October the H. C. Cruizer brig Nautilus, Captain Hepburn from Amboyna the 3d of September; the Philippa, Captain Nicholls, from England and the Cape of Good Hope; the Lady Nugent from Batavia; the American ship Cadmus, Captain Davies, from Boston the 20th of June.

October 24th Free-trader Guildford, Captain M. Johnson, from Batavia the 18th September.
The Mary, Captain Orman, from New South Wales, last from Batavia 14th September.
The Hercules, Captain Bean, from England, and last from Padang the 11th September.
The Hyder Ally, Captain Wilkinson, from Penang the 28th September.
And a China Junk from Rangoon.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE PHILIPPA.
From England.
Mrs. Henry Smith, Writer; Lieut. R. Oliver, R. N.; Mr. John Vogel; Mr. Abree.
From the Cape.
Mrs. Smith.
Mrs. Tulloh.
W. T. Smith, Esq. } Civil Service.
R. H. Tulloh, Esq. }
Mr. John Turner, Assistant Surgeon, and Captain Blake, H. M. 24th Regiment,
CHILDREN:—Mary, Anna Maria, and Jane Tulloh,—Georgiana Smith,—Masters William Hodges and George Hutteman.
26th October, Ship Mangles, Captain Bunn, from England, and last from the Cape, the 28th of August.
PASSENGERS.
Lady Cooper,—Mrs. Rogers,—Mrs. Milner,—Sir George Cooper,—Major Pitman,—Octavus Wray, Assistant Surgeon,—C. S. Curling, ditto ditto,—Charles Francis, ditto ditto,—Captain Fish, late of the Discovery from the Cape.—Captain Milner, country service.
Letters from St. Helena, state the safe arrival of the Huddart at that place on the 21st May last. The Lord Castlereagh arrived also on the 16th June.
DEPARTURES.—21st October, brig St. Antonio, J. G. Duncan, for Bombay.—(From Saugor,) ship Java, E. Hodges, for England.—(From Saugor,) ship Lord Hungerford, J. Napier, for Ditto.
Correct List of Passengers.
By the Lord Hungerford, Captain J. Napier.
TO EUROPE.
Mrs. Barretto,
J. H. Bosanquet, Esq. } Civil Servants on this
C. J. Davidson, Esq. } Establishment.
Mr. Joseph Barretto, Jun. of the Firm of Barretto, Sons and Co.
CHILDREN.
Masters J. Davidson,—Edward Guerrino Manini,—C. Michael Bristow,—Miss Sabina Marianna Bristow.

By the Java. Captain E. Hodges.
TO EUROPE.
Mrs. Coventry and an infant Child of the late Mr. Veruer.—Captain Bower, of the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. Hodges, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, on the Madras Establishment.—Mr. Scott, Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment of Artillery.—Mr. A. F. Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon.—Mr. Coventry, late an Ensign in His Majesty's 59th and 89th Regiments of Foot.—Mr. John Garden.
CHILDREN.
Masters Robert O'Brien,—Henry O'Brien,—Lewis O'Brien,—Miss Anna Coventry.
TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Captain and Brigade Major Robert Daws,—Brevet Major and Captain Abbey, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment of Foot.

By the Agamemnon, Captain James Jackson.
TO EUROPE.
Ensign Henry S. Brooke, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry.
TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.
Mrs. Brooke,—Thomas Brooke, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.
CHILDREN.
Master Henry Stuart Brooke,—Miss Emma Brooke,—Miss Margaret Brooke.
DEPARTURES.]—25, Ship Java, Captain E. Hodges, to Sea; 25, Brig Victoria, Captain M. Gonsalves, for Pondicherry.
DEPARTURE.] Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Alves, 20th Native Regiment.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Surat, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Ensign Lenn, Assistant in the Surveyor's Department, to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, Niece to Lieutenant General Reynolds of this Establishment.
BIRTH.—On the 9th instant, the Lady of Captain T. Dickenson, of a Daughter.
DEATH.]—On the 6th instant at the Camp Barodah, of a fever, Doctor James Touhill, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, after an unceasing attention to the duties of his profesion in various parts of the World for thirteen years, not having been a day absent from his Regiment unless employed on duty; all officers under whom he served testified to his merits, skill, and unwearied attentions.
The officers of the corps to whom his private worth as well as medical abilities were known will long call such a friend to recollection with esteem, will long feel the loss of such a man.
The men of the regiment must ever regard his memory with veneration and respect, their hospital was his abode, their complaints his study. His every moment of time, his medical talents and his purse, were all devoted to remove from them the evils of climate, he was to them a father and a friend and died, as he had lived, among them.
His life was an example worthy of imitation in all ranks, for he felt the duties of his profession demanded all his attention, it has secured to him on earth the esteem of all who knew him and will we trust be rewarded with an eternal abode among the blessed.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 22d Oct. Mr. Paul D'Mello, to Miss Anna Huds n Harvey.
On the same day at Chandernagore, Monsieur C. Pitholst, Junior, to Mademoisille E. M. Gentilhomme.
At Barrackpore, on the 10th October, Lieutenant Peter Henry Dewal, of the 2d Bat. 30th R. N. I. to Miss Jacob Monia Overbeck, third Daughter of D. A. Overbeck, Esq. of Chinsurah,
On the 20th M. S. Shakur, Esq. to Mrs. Oosanna Arratoon, Esq.
On Monday last, the 21st Oct. Captain Baker, late of Stratford, Essex, to to Miss Anne Woollaston, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Woollaston.
BIRTHS.] On the 21st Oct. the Lady of Captain B. Roberts, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.
On the 23d Oct. Captain Benjamin Fergusson, the Lady of Capt. John Jones, of the 7th R. of a Daughter.
On the 14th Oct. instant, at the House of her Father, the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, the Lady of Colonel Sewell, of a Son.
On the 8th Oct. Mrs. R. Austin, of a Son.
At Allanabad, on the same day the Lady of Lieut. Steel Hawthorne, of 11th N. I. of a Daughter.
At Meerut, on the 24 Oct. Mrs. H. Babonau, Junior, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 12th Oct. Capt. Thomas Mitchell, of the Country Service.
On the 14th Oct. Mr. A. W. Bainbridge.
On the same day, Mr. Francis Sheafe.
On the 17th Oct. Mrs. Amelia Fleming.
On the 19th Oct. the Infant Son of Colonel Sewell,
On the 21st Oct. James, aged one year three months, and twenty-four days, second Son of Capt. Andrew Glass, Commander of the Mysore.
On the 13th Oct. Mr. Dominique Cazeneuve.
Lately at Futt. Ghur, M. F. Tonnacay,
In July last, Lieut. Thomas Hunter Rous, of the 4th Volunteer Battalion.
At Serampore, on the 9th Oct. Elizabeth Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. John Eales, aged six days.
Lately at Monghyr, Francis de Souza, Esq. M. D. late Police Surgeon.
At Cawnpore, James Calder, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment.
At Brompton, in the 9th year of his age, Gilbert, only son of G. McLeod, Esq. of the E. I. Co's. B. M. E.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 30th, John Beaumont, Esq. to Genevieve, eldest daughter of William Rutter, Esq.
BIRTHS.] On the 30th Oct. the Lady of Major Lindsay, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Chittoor, on the 20th Oct. the Lady of Samuel Skinner, Esq. 2d Judge of the Court of Appeal and Circuit, of a Son.
On the 28th instant, the Lady of Capt. C. C. Johnston, of a Son.
At Pondicherry, on the 14th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. C. F. Smith, 1st Battalion Pioneers, of a Daughter.
At Jaypoor Kouthly, on the 9th Oct. the Lady of Captain W. P. Blake, of H. H. the Nizam's N. I. in Berar, of a Son.
DEATHS.—On the 23d Oct. Mr. Alexander Waddell, Master of the Madras Hotel, leaving a widow to bewail his loss.
On the 27th Oct. Caroline Matilda, the infant Daughter of Lieut. Ottley, H. M. 30th R. aged a month and 17 days.
BIRTH.—At Galle, on the 9th Oct. the Lady of F. E. Griffock, Esq. Asst. Surg. M. E. of a Son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.]—The Countess of Bristol, of a son, at his Lordship's house, in St. James's-square.
MARRIAGE.]—On the 29th June, at St. James's Church, Captain Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons, to Mary Eliza, second daughter of the late Thos. Hinckman, Esq. of New Burlington-street.
DEATHS.]—The founder of the Literary Fund, David Williams, Esq. departed this life in the 78th year of his age on Saturday the 29th June, about six o'clock, after a protracted sufferring of near five years under a severe paralytic affection.
30th June, at his house, Wauxhall-walk, aged 86, Richard Be ridge, Esq.
At Weston, near Bath, Mr. W. Lovegrove, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

Madras Intelligence.

As was expected, the Java did not leave the Bengal River before the Spring Tides of the 21st, and anchored in this Road on Friday, after a very quick passage: but owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, stood out to sea the same evening and has not yet returned: were it late in the season, we should have great apprehensions as to her being able to fetch this part of the Coast again: but the current, we believe, is not yet sufficiently strong to prevent her doing so. The following is a List of those who have already taken their passage on this Ship.
Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Munt and 2 Children, Mrs. Griffith,—George Coleman, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Colonel Sims; Lieut. O'Brien, 4th Cavalry.]
Passengers on the Java from Calcutta.
Mrs. Coventry and two infant Children, Major Abbey, Major Dawes, Captain Bowyer, Lieutenant Hodges, John Gardiner, Esq. Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Coventry, and Masters R. O'Brien, H. O'Brien, and L. O'Brien.
The Packets to be sent on the Java, are till open at the Post Office.

[*Govt. Gazette* 31st Oct.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Captain H. S. Lee, 2d Battalion 21st Native Regiment; Lieut. W. M'Leod 1st Battalion 18th Native Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

A letter, dated the 9th August, and brought round by the British Hero, from Madras, states that considerable mischief was done on the 29th July, by a strong gale, that blew off the Cape. The Discovery, and the Colonial ship Young Phœnix, were driven on shore and dashed against the rocks. The Mulgrave Castle was also driven by the violence of the wind on the shores of Bonivetto, but was fortunately got off, and carried on to Port Praa, to be repaired. The Philippa fell in with her and brought round her passengers, and a great part of her goods.

Asiatic Mir. Oct. 23.

The Discovery is stated to have been lost on the morning of the 19th July, in a gale off Table Bay. The whole of her crew, with the exception of one Lascar, are saved.

[*Govt. Gaz. 24th Oct.*

Letters received by the Orlando Frigate, just arrived from China, communicate the loss of the ship Caroline, Captain Street, of this port, on the Banbeck shoal near Malacca, on the 20th of August. The following particulars of this unfortunate event have just reached us. On the evening of the 20th the haze over the land was so great that bearings could not be taken to enable the Captain to know his exact situation. Soon after dusk it began to blow hard, producing a high swell, and the ship suddenly struck on the shoal which is formed of hard sand and rock. The Officers and crew exerted themselves to the utmost, and several attempts were made to carry out an anchor, in vain. In the course of an hour there was four feet of water in the hold, and as it was impossible to save the ship, the cargo became the next object of anxiety. Without assisstance from Malacca nothing could be done, and the Captain Officers and Crew observing great numbers of Malay Prows assembling at a little distance, and expecting an attack from them, resolved to abandon the wreck, and proceed to Malacca. Next morning the boats of the Orlando boarded the Caroline, and it appears that 15th or 20 Prows with about 200 Malays had collected near her. Capt. Street returned to the wreck in a brig with 30 men. In the mean time the Frigate had taken possession of her, and had secured all the opium. The value of the property saved is said to be about 2 lacks of rupees. The amount of the policies of Insurance is we understand about six lacks.

[*Government Gazette*, 24 *October*.

An extensive fraud appears to have been committed by the adulteration of her Opium; which on opening the chests was found, some two thirds some less, mixed with saw dust and dross, covered up with leaves in the usual manner. Externally the chests bore the customary appearance and marks of Company's Opium. We hope that the manner af adulteration, caused undoubtedly by the fraud of native servants, will be discovered and satisfactorily explained before the approaching sales: as the circumstance, if not cleared up, may tend to make purchases more backward than they usually are.

We learn that the following were the proceeds of two days, sale of the Caroline's cargo and hull.

First day's sale consisting chiefly of Opium, and Cotton about 500 Bales,—Dollars.	112,375
Second Ditto, ...	15,079
Hull and remaining cargo, ...	2,010
Total	129,464
Deduction made on discovering the bad Opium, ...	38,380
Total	91,084

Above 1500 Bales of Cotton remained in the wreck. The purchaser was Mr. Clark of Malacca.

[*Gazette, 24 October*.

Orders have, we understand, been within these few days issued for collecting a number of elephants for the use of the Right Honorable the Governor General; and the probability of His Lordship revisiting the Upper Provinces during the approaching cold season, has again begun to be spoken of.

[*Gazette, 24 October*.

The news from Cabool is almost of sufficient importance to claim a separate article for itself. A new war would appear to be brewing between that kingdom and Persia; and the following are the causes likely to lead to the rupture. A highland nobleman named Easa Khan and his son having been murdered by Prince Mushhid, son of Futtih Ulee Shah King of Persia, the widow and mother of the deceased, resolved to avenge their death, raised the standard of rebellion, and by a donation of ten toumans to each individual, bribed the inhabitants of Khorasan to aid her holy cause. She at the same time applied to Mahmood Shah for assistance, begging that he would either in person march to Khorasan, or send his son Kamran with the army of Kandahar thither. At the same instant a messenger arrived from Hirat with dispathes from Prince Feerozood deen, conveying intelligence of the dependents of Kachar Khan having arrived in the city, and demanded that prayers should be read and the coin struck in the name of the King of Persia; that the revenue of the province should be transmitted to Tehran; and that in acknowledgement of dependence the Prince should send one of his own daughters and ten assloads of shawls to the Lord paramount. The King Mahmood was sorely vexed on hearing this news. A meeting of the royal council immediately took place, and by the advice of the grand Vizier Futtih Khan, it was resolved that the Prince Kamran, after receiving the arrears due to his troops, should march from Kandahar for Khorasan; and that his Majesty should move to Peshawa. Poor Dil Khan has marched from Kashmeer to Moozuffurabad: perhaps in expectation of an attempt on that quarter by the Sihks.

[*Calt. Gaz.*

The packet of His Majesty's ship Orlando not having reached town when our paper was getting ready for the press; we can give only a few insulated particulars of news, casually gathered from one of her passengers. She was sent to China direct, for the purpose of intimating the approach of the British Embassy. Her Commander and Sir T. Metcalfe communicated the intelligence to the Viceroy, during an interview held at Canton. They obtained a very favorable reception from the local Government; which immediately gave it's consent to the entrance of the squadron into the Yellow Sea, without waiting the result of a reference to Pekin. The Orlando we understand, left China about the 20th of July; and whilst standing out, spoke the Alceste frigate with Lord Amherst on board. Sir George Staunton had previously gone to meet His Excellency in the Discovery and Investigator.
We have no shipping or commercial news.

[*Gazette*, 24, *October*.

We are extremely grieved to detail the melancholy particulars of a fatal rencontre which took place between Captain Heaviside and part of the Officers and crew of the Honorable Company's ship Elphinstone and a party of Malays, in the month of September, at Borneo on the North East Coast of Sumatra. Captain Heaviside being in need of a spar, had obtained permission from the Chief of that part of the island to cut such wood as he might require. He accordingly went on shore, accompanied by the 2d Officer, and the Surgeon Mr Macdonald, and attended by a part of the crew; and commenced cutting down a tree. A number of Malays collected and remonstrated against the proceeding. The Captain persisted; declaring that he had authority from the Chief to act as he was doing. Upon this, the sanguinary wretches drew their creases, and instantly plunged them into the bosoms of every one present. Mrs Macdonald and the second officer immediately expired, and several others were left as dead on the spot. The Captain and some of the party, although desperately wounded, crawled to the shore, and plunging into the sea, succeeded in remaining above water, until by waving their hats and other signs they gained assistance from the ship. It is to be hoped, that such an abominable outrage against humanity will not go unpunished.

The following extracts from the Penang Gazettes, contain some news from the Eastward.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1816.

Our commercial readers may be glad to learn that according to the last advices from Macacca, eighty six Chests of Opium and about fifteen hundred Bales of Cotton have been saved from the wreck of the Caroline.
H. M. Ship Orlando does not touch here as was expected but proceeds direct to Trincomallee, and thence to Bengal.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1816.

On Thursday the Eclipse Packet arrived, having been compelled to put in here to repair an injury sustained in her foremast. She is bound from this to Ceylon, from whence she shapes her course to London, touching for Packets at the Mauritius, Cape, and St. Helena.
Although the first part of her voyage may prove tedious, it is still a very favorable opportunity for writing to Europe, and the public have a week or ten days to avail themselves of it, as we understand the necessary repairs cannot be effected in less time.

A Chinese Junk, which came in from Malacca the day before yesterday, brought letters from thence, by which we learn that the long-looked for Marquis of Ely, Capt. Dairymple, had arrived at Malacca on the 17th instant, from Bombay the 16th ultimo, and sailed again for China.
The last of the Indiamen from this Port, the Fort William, continued her route to Canton on the 15th instant.
The Ship Friendship had arrived at Malacca from Batavia the 5th instant, and reported that at the period of her departure, the Dutch flag was flying all over Java, and Troops had been sent to occupy Macassar, but not the Moluccas. Our Troops were rapidly embarking for Bengal from different ports, and were expected to proceed to their destination through the straits of Sunda. The Honorable Mr. Fendall and Sir Wm. Keir were living at Buitenzorg. An 84 gun-ship had arrived from Holland with upwards of 120 Families on board for Java, but without Troops.
The Friendship and Eliza, McLardie, were immediately to leave Malacca for Calcutta di-

rect, and must have ere this passed the Island

[*Calcutta Gazette 24th Oct.*

The institution of the Literary Society at Bombay seems to have given a stimulus to Oriental enquiry in that part of India which promises to be attended with the happiest effects on literature & science. The learned translations of Dr. Taylor have already made us acquainted with much of the Philosophy and Mathemathics of the Hindoos, and the publication of the Dosatir is calculated to illustrate a subject hitherto enveloped in the greatest obscurity, the ancient history of Persia.—Another labourer has made his appearance in the same field, and the translation of the ARDAI VIRAF NAMEH by Mr. POPE, affords a valuable Supplement to the great work of DU PERRON, and a curious account of the belief which the PARSEES entertain respecting a future state.

The authenticity of the ancient books which the Parsees yet preserve, is now we believe no longer questioned.—The occurrence of Sanscrit words in the language of the Zend Avesta is an argument in favour of its antiquity, and the existence of a few Arabic vocables may be regarded as a corruption which time and the revolution of Persian History have introduced. The arrogance of DU PERRON deserved the castigation which it received, but we may still acknowledge him as the first and most indefatigable explorer in this interesting track.—The Translations he has given to the public, comprise the great body of formula and ceremonial which the Parsees observe, and are interspersed with much of their peculiar fable and belief.—The doctrine of the resurrection is also inculcated, but it was reserved for Mr. POPE to give us some specific account of their notion regarding the rewards and punishments which they conceive to be distributed after death.

The work is important, as a picture of the notions of a numerous and interesting race and the translator is entitled to their thanks as well as to those of his countrymen.

Govt. Gaz 24th Oct

FRANCKFORT JOURNALS.

BUCHAREST, THE 1ST MAY.

A conspiracy, of some persons amongst the highest classes of the community, aimed at the life of our Prince and the overthrow of the government, was happily detected here a few days since. Five of the principal conspirators have already been arrested and they await the just punishment of their crime.—

PETERSBURG, THE 28TH MAY.

The report is that General Germolow is going to Persia, as ambassador of His Majesty.

LONDON 11TH JUNE.

Her royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, whilst she was at Tunis, gave in charge to General Pino two young lionesses, which she desired to be presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria—They were so young that they were sucked by Goats.—

FROM THE FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, THE 31ST MAY.

Private letters from Jassy announce, that the government of the principality of Moldavia has, for some time past, been taking vigorous measures with a view of distinguishing amongst the subjects of foreign powers who dwell in that country, all those who have in reality the right of claiming external protection. For this purpose, the Prince has just issued two commissions, one to set at Jassy, composed of the boyards of the country and presided by his confidental secretary M. Negri. The boyard Spathar Mano is at the head of the other, which goes round the country: Both are occupied in forming registers relating to the subjects of foreign powers, in order to obviate the abuses which have frequently arisen from such titles. It is also added that the principal object of this measure is to do away entirely the external protection granted even to the proper subjects of the sublime porte, thro' an abuse, which the present Sultan appears not to wish to tolerate any longer.—

PARIS 15TH JUNE.

The last American Journals state that the Generals Grouchy and Lefevre Desnouettes have actually fixed their residence at Philadelphia.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

Two days' Paris Journals, being to the 6th, have arrived this morning. The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficultives in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany being visible. The Emperors of Austria, Russia, and the king of Prussia meet at Toplitz on the 15th of July. The King of Bavaria has rejected the advice of his Ministers to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it. Our private letters of the 5th from Paris, say, "The maintenance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the Councils of Eugene Beauharnois and Prince Wrede. Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers."

Courier 8, June.

PARIS PAPERS.

MUNICH, MAY 28—The reduction of the army proposed by the Ministers to the King has been rejected. It is, on the contrary, proposed to increase the Troops of the Line to 100,000, which would absorb more than half the revenues of the kingdom.

Vienna, May 25.—According to account's from different parts of Germany, the Diet of Frankfort is likely to be farther postponed. Several great States of the Empire do not take the same interest in the opening of the Diet, and the Prussian Government is at present much occupied with home affairs. It is reported that that Court has insinuated to the other Cabinets of Germany, which have Constituations under consideration, that care should be taken to do nothing to prejudice the legitimate authority of Sovereigns.

We know that Denmark, after having refused all the propositions of Hanover, relative to the Principality of Lauenburgh, now insists on the Treaty of Kiel being executed in all its points. Baron Rosencrants, the Danish Minister, has addressed representations to all the Cabinets, guaranteeing that Treaty, and it is said that the Prince Regent of Great Britain has been the first to recognize that the claim is well founded.

Banks of the Elbe, May 24—An event which has happened in the Cattegat, has excited a great sensation. A Danish ship was stopped by Swedish frigate, which endeavoured to compel her to enter a port. The former profiting by a storm, and the night which followed, escaped and got into Copenhagen. The Court of Denmark, is stated to have complained against the Capt. of the Swedish Frigate.

Mor. Cro. 10. June.

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BERRI—

EXTRACT OF THE CEREMONIAL.

Sunday the 16th of this month, about four in the afternoon, the King will return from Fontainblean with the Duchess de Berri. On the arrival of his Majesty at the barrier du Trone he will be met by the Perfect of the Seine and the Municipal Body.—The Perfect will have the honour of complimenting the King.

The Staff of the 1st Military Division, preceded by the Staff de la Place, headed by Lieutenant-General Count Lespinois; the Staff of the National Guards, headed by Marshal the Duke of Reggio; several detachments of the Household Troops and his Majesty's Royal Guards; detachments of Infantry and Cavalry of the National guards and of the troops of the line will also be at the barrier, and form part of the procession.

The next day, the 17th of June, at nine in the morning, a discharge of artillery will announce the ceremony. At 11 the formalities prescribed for the civil act of marriage, will be gone through in the grand Cabinet of the King at the Thuilleries.

At half-past 11 the King will proceed in grand procession to Notre-Dame. The Duke and Duchess De Berri will be in his Majesty's carriage.

When the King enters the Church of Notre-Dame the Duke de Berri will walk before his Majesty, conducting the Duchess de Berri to the bottom of the steps of the altar.

After the signature of the Act of Marriage, the King will return to the Thuilleries the same as he came to Notre-Dame.

The same day there will be a Royal Festival in the Saloon de Spectacle, at the Thuilleries, at nine in the evening.

[*Courier*, 18 *June.*

PARIS PAPERS.

(RECEIVED THIS MORNING.)

PARIS, JUNE 18.

The King on his first interview with the Duchess of Berri presented to her successively the Duke of Berri, Monsieur, the Duke of Angouleme, and, when he named the Duchess of Angouleme, he used these words—*Here is my consoling Angel.*

All sets are emulating each other in zeal and activity for the celebration of the august marriage. In the front of the Jewish Temple, Rue St. Avoie, and of those of the Reformed Religion, Rues St. Honore, and St. Auleme, large scaffoldings are erected for illuminations.

Yesterday at 11 in the morning, the buffets of the Champs Elysees were filled with provisions, which at two o'clock were distributed to the public. The greatest order presided at this distribution, which propagated to the families of the poor that joy which prevailed in a palace, and among the Royal family.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"Paris, June 17.

"I have little to add in addition to the details the French Papers communicate on the entrance, yesterday, of the Princess Caroline and the Royal family, into Paris. The weather, which had been showery, on a sudden became remarkably fine; nor did I hear of any person being apprehended, or in any way troubling the loyal sentiments with which the whole population were animated.

"It is certain the Duke of Berri was transported at his first interview with the young Princess. She is pale and slender, but her features inspire interest, and her whole person is elegant. The Duke avowed to her that he expected to meet an amiable and loved person, but that the reality far exceeded his most sanguine hopes.

"Half-past four—I have just returned from Notre Dame. The *coups d'œil* was ravishing beyond description; nothing occurred to interrupt the solemnity of the scene. So much enthusiasm is prevalent in the public mind, that the young Princess could scarcely, if she would, become unpopular. It is remarked that the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, and the youthful wedded pair, are descended in precisely the same degree from Louis XIV. from Henry IV. and Saint Louis. The Duchess of Berri, I have no doubt, will prove like the Duchess of Bourgoyne for Louis XIV., the consolation of the latter days of his present Majesty. To night tickets are distributed for the *jeu* and *festin Royal*. I shall give you a more detailed account of these, derived from ocular information, on Wednesday next.

"There can be but one opinion in the minds of all reasonable men as to the propriety of removing every object and destroying every trophy which tend to recal the memory of Buonaparte to those who are still infatuated with the false glory of his reign, acquired at the expense of the repose and liberty of Europe. The discontented murmured at the destruction of the Triumphal Car, and witnessed with bitterness of heart the downfal of the Statues of Victory and Peace which were conducting the four Corinthian Horses, part of the spoils of Venice. M. de Caze does not temporise; he resolutely executes that which he is once determined on, and proves the fallacy of those whose last shift is to magnify the resources and numbers of the Jacobins and Buonaparte.

[*Courier*, 21 *June.*

PARIS PAPERS,

(RECEIVED THIS MORNING.)

"PARIS, JUNE 19.

"The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers paid their court yesterday to the King and the Royal Family.

"After the audiences, Lady Elizabeth Stuart and the Countess of Perulada, the Ladies of the English and Spanish Ambassadors, were conducted in form to the circle of the Duchess of Berry, by M. Lainé, the Introducer of Ambassadors, and M. Dargaimaratz, the King's Secretary for conducting Ambassadors, and presented to her Royal Highness.

"M. Lainé, Colonel of the 8th Legion, being in the Blue Saloon, Monsieur recognised him, and accosting him, said in the most gracious manner—'Ah! you are there, M Lainé; I am happy to see you. I was well pleased yesterday with the Fauxbourg St. Antoine; its inhabitants gave us a most pleasing reception: I beg you will testify my satisfaction to them.'

"Five per Cent. Consols 59¾—Bank Actions 110½.

[*Courier 22, June.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS 20TH JUNE.

I should not hazard the transmission of the following curious anecdote, which well paints the insolent spirit of the Ultras, if I were not fully convinced of its correctness.

Marshal Oudinot received several complaints from the National Guard, of which he is Commandant, against the perpetual *tracasseries* the departmental legions were giving to his corps and the inhabitants of Paris in general, by beating too frequently to arms. He wrote an urgent letter on this subject to General ——, the Military Governor, and waited several days for an answer, in vain. At length he sent an Aide-de-Camp to the Etat-Major to ascertain whether his dispatch had reached its destination. There could be no doubt of it. The enquiries of his Aide-de-Camp produced likewise no effect. Incensed beyond measure, the Marshal sent for his cook in his cabinet, and directed him to write as follows:—"M. le Marechal orders me to acquaint you, that nine days since he did you the honour of addressing a letter to you, to which you have made no reply. Such an omission could but proceed from one rude and ill-mannered as yourself. It is through me that he thinks fit to express his feelings on the occasion.

"Pierre, Chief d'Office, de M. le Marechal."

——, confused as you may imagine at this ungracious missive, flew to the Duc de Feltre, who could only regret that he had exposed himself to so severe but merited a correction. The personages in question met some time after in the apartments of the Duke de Angouleme, when Oudinot, after hearing for some time the General stammering excuses, interrupted him with "respect for the roof we are under alone prevents me from expressing all the contempt I feel.

[*Courier 24th June.*

The following Letter is from our Private Correspondent:—

"PARIS, JUNE 21.

"The morning papers remark the particular attention his Majesty paid to the Duke of Wellington in the Banqueting hall immediately after the Festin Royal. The fact is undoubtedly true. The King addressed him with animation for near three minutes, while the other members of the diplomatic corps passed by apparently unheeded. His Grace quitted the Thuilleries for his own hotel, where he gave a sumptuous ball which was fully attended.

"The King did not address one word to his Grand Chamberlain, M. Talleyrand, who was standing behind his chair during the whole repast. Marshal Moncey was present.

"A singular precaution was taken before the entry of the Royal Family in Paris on Sunday last. The arms of the National Guards were examined to verify if none of them were charged with ball.

"Extraordinary fêtes and rejoicings were were prepared in the departments of the Haut Rhin, the Meuse, and La Lorraine, for the patriotic and distinguished deputies De Serre, St. Aulaire and d'Argenson. Though these public demonstrations are contrary to their wishes (an approving conscience being their noblest recompense), yet they could not elude the gratitude and enthusiasm of their fellow citizens. The Authorities, civil and military, waited on M. de Serre, followed by a considerable portion of the respectable population of Colmar.

"The Bards, whose docile muses have obeyed the inspiration, not of Parnassus but the Police, have received the sum of 2000 livres each, for their respective Odes. M. Mollivault is another poet, who celebrated formerly Maria Louisa and the King of Rome.

[*Courier 25th June.*

PARIS PAPERS,

(*ARRIVED LAST NIGHT.*)

PARIS JUNE 20.

There was yesterday a ball at Court. For two days the greatest activity prevailed in making the preparations in the hall for the performance of the nuptial diversions, plays, &c. The decorations were of the most splendid description.

The King arrived at half past eight o'clock, and the ball immediately commenced by the Duke d'Angouleme and the Duchess of Berri, who danced several country-dances together, and a number of waltzes. The Duchess Dowager of Orleans, the Duchess of Bourbon, and the Prince of Conde were present.

Last night the Theatres of this Capital were all opened to the public gratis. It is impossible to describe the popular enthusiasm which prevailed; every allusion was seized with transport.

On the 17th, the day of the solemnization of the Duke de Berri's marriage, 15 female orphans were portioned out and married at the expence of the City of Paris. The young couples were afterwards presented to the King and the Royal Family, at the Church of Notre Dame, by the Municipality. The King, who was deeply moved, said to them, with smiling goodness, "Be happy, my friends; be always united; pray to God often for my children, and always think of me."

It is understood that the Russian Corps of between 5 and 6,000 men now embarking at Cronstadt, for the purpose of relieving Russian troops to an equal amount in France, will disembark at Havre.

A Proclamation of General Maitland, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta, and High Commissioner of his Majesty in the United States of the Ionian Islands, announces that every circumstance induces a hope of the total extinction of the contagion which has desolated a part of the island of Corfu. The Proclamation is dated from Corfu, the 18th May, 1816.

Extract of a Private Letter from Leghorn, dated June 4.

The following is the deposition of Jacques Villano, owner of a felucca which has arrived here from Bona, near Algiers, on the Barbary coast:—

"On the 23d May 350 barks of different nations were, as usual, off Bona fishing for coral. At daybreak a cannon-shot was heard, and at the moment a great number of armed men, to the amount of about 5000, some of them on horseback, issued from the town, and fell upon the seamen of the said barks who were on shore, massacreing all without distinction of flag. I escaped from the massacre, because, being happily at some distance from the town, I had time to embark, as well as three passengers only who have arrived with me, abandoning all our fishing stores and provisions. As far as I could observe, I calculate that about one hundred of all the said vessels fell a prey to the Algerines, with the greater part of their crews, and that 300 men were killed in this unexpected attack of these barbarians. The brother of the English Vice Consul, resident at Bona, saved himself by flight, after being wounded. I am ignorant of the Vice Consul's fate. It appeared evident that the Algerine Government was a party to this aggression, because the cannon of the forts at Bona kept up an incessant fire on our barks."

[*Courier 24th June.*

PARIS PAPERS.

ALGHIERI, JUNE 12.—Four Feluccas, two of them French, having on board several unfortunate Christians who escaped the massacre at Bona, have arrived in this port. It is scarcely possible to conceive the deplorable

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

state in which they have traversed the sea; constantly pursued by Pirates, they have escaped as it were by a miracle. A great number of feluccas were lost at sea, in consequence of being encumbered with a number of men, who jumped pell-mell on board, and whom it would have been cruel to turn out.

Several passengers died on board the felucca Saint Theresa, in consequence of the fright they had experienced.

Two corvettes and an armed flute have sailed to meet the unfortunate individuals, who are wandering in the sea seeking their safety in flight.

Though we hear so much of pecuniary distress, it is never apparent where luxury is concerned. At the sale of Mr. Hope,s pictures the prices were as high as ever. The exquisite work of "the Woman taken in Adultery," by Reubens, was sold to Mr Miles, the merchant, at Bristol, for 2000 guineas.

Morning Chronicle 1st July.

Extract of a Letter, dated Barbadoes, April 20, 1816, received in Glasgow:—"You no doubt are apprised of the alarming insurrection of the Negroes of this island, which broke out on the evening of Easter Sunday and destroyed by fire and otherwise many estates and plantations throughout the island, even to the suburbs of the town. We have been under martial law ever since, and are likely to continue so for some time. Upwards of 1000 prisoners have been brought in and are now in the castle Hundreds have been killed, and the Court sits day and night for the trial of the prisoners. Six were shot yesterday and seven hanged in the bay this morning, and in every petty village in the country twenty to thirty per day are condemned and shot. Thanks to the projectors of the Registry Bill, for the desolation of this fine colony.—Description fails in giving a picture of the destruction which is every where around. Many thousands of them are yet together, under their Generals and Captains, and so sanguine were these poor deluded wretches that they would succeed, that their colours had been made; one of which has been taken with an ingenious device—"Liberty placing the hand of a Black into that of a White," and "a Black mounted on horseback, as an Officer, commanding the White." &c. They had appointed a Governor, who was taken this morning, and I expect every minute to see him marched to the place of execution. As dispatches have been sent off to all the islands, we expect reinforcements of troops, the militia and few regulars being quite knocked up, having been scouring the country for five days back. I hope in God it will be soon over, as this state of existence is extremely distressing. The Negroes were so nigh the town on the morning of the 15th, and a report having been circulated that they were actually in town, the horror which was spread amongst the female world was dreadful, and had it not been for the ships in the bay which received them on board, God knows what might have been the consequence. It turned out that these were 500 prisoners, who had been taken and sent to town. I do duty at the jail, and have not enjoyed many hours sleep since the commencement. Fifty years to come will not put this island in the prosperous state in which it was before this alarming insurrection."

[*Courier*, 21 *June.*

By a late arrangement, the situation of a mate in the Revenue cruisers is open to Midshipmen and Masters Mates who are qualified for the rank of Lieutenant, and also to second Masters, or those who have acted as masters in the Navy Their pay is to be as follows, independent of their victualling and proportion of the value of seizures: First Mate, in a vessel of 140 tons and upwards, 80*l.*; in a vessed of 100 tons and upwards, 70*l.*; and under 100 tons, 60*l.* per annum. Second Mate in the first class of these vessels, 45*l.*, and in the second class 40*l.* per annum. Persons who shall serve as mate in the Revenue vessels are to be allowed the time served in that capacity as so much rated time in the Navy, to the extent of three years of the five required to entitle them to half-pay on their being subsequently confirmed as Masters, provided the other two years are actually served in any capacity on board ore of his Majesty's, not a guard ship. They are to be appointed by the Navy Board.

[*Courier 24th June.*

A DEPUTATION TO THE ADMIRALTY ON THE TRADE TO NORTH AMERICA.

A Deputation of Merchants in the Quebec trade had an interview with Lord Melville, and the other Members of the Board of Admiralty, at two o'clock on Saturday. They represented to the Board, that in consequence of the seamen belonging to the merchant vessels arrived out at Quebec having been offered 90s. per month to serve in His Majesty's ships on Lakes Erie and Ontario, whilst they received only 30s. per month in the merchants' service, the whole of the crews had left their employ and joined the navy. No seamen could be had in North America to supply their place, and the result was, that the ships were detained at Quebec to the great loss of the owners of the vessels and cargoes. Under these circumstances, the deputation was desirous to learn what steps Government were disposed to take in order to relieve them. Lord Melville expressed great concern at the inconvenience the trade to North America had experienced by the circumstance mentioned; but his Lordship reminded the gentlemen, that it had invariably been the custom during peace to obtain men for his Majesty's ships of war in the colonies, by means of the merchant service. With respect to the wages given, at the rate of 90s. per month, his Lordship was totally at a loss to explain, as only 45s. per month was allowed by Government. If any advance was made beyond that sum, it must have been done by way of bounty It was inquired of his Lordship why the men in time of peace, for the service of the navy generally, could not be procured at home instead of the colonies, by which system the trade to all quarters would be less incommoded. To this his Lordship replied, that the thing was impracticable. Very few hands were required at home at the present moment, but even these could not be procured by the custom of volunteering. The gentlemen next intimated a wish to learn from his Lordship to what extent the Government wanted hands, and for what purpose they were to be employed; but these questions his Lordship declined answering: he, however, assured the deputation, that no time should be lost in writing out to the proper officers to allow all the accommodation in their power to the merchant vessels, and promised, at the same time, that Government would as speedily as possible send out a transport, with men, to supply the deficiency of hands in North America.

EXECUTION.—The five persons condemned to death for being concerned in the late riots in the Isle of Ely, underwent the sentence of the law on Friday. They all evinced great repentance, and signed, voluntarily, a written confession of their offences. The execution was attended by an immense concourse of spectators, who behaved with the greatest order, and upon whom the awful scene seemed to make a deep impression. They departed quietly after the execution. A few infantry only were present.

Cambridge, June 29.—The spirit of insurrection which excited so general an alarm throughout this country and those adjoining, has entirely subsided. The Earl of Hardwicke, as our Lord Lieutenant, and the Bishop of Ely, as Lord of the Franchise of the Isle of Ely, and other distinguished landed proprietors, have come to a resolution to present a piece of plate to the Rev. Sir Henry B. Dudley, as a mark of their general approbation of his conduct, and the Grand Jury of the Island waited upon that Gentleman with the following Address before the Special commission was dissolved:

Grand Jury Room, Ely, 19th June, 1816.

The Grand Jury for the Isle of Ely, assembled at the Special Sessions held at the City of Ely, having viewed with peculiar satisfaction the very active measures used by the Magistrates of the said isle, and the unwearied pains they have taken in discovering and bringing to justice the various offenders, who so wantonly committed the late daring outrages and disorders at Littleport, Ely, and the adjacent country, do vote their unanimous thanks to Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. and the rest of the Magistrates acting within the said isle, for their spirited, prudent, and energetic conduct on the late occasion, by whose promptitude and decision, tranquillity was so soon restored to the isle. And they further beg leave to represent to the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, the high sense they entertain of the excellent Discourse delivered by him at the Cathedral Church in Ely, on Monday the 17th instant, before the Judges appointed on that occasion; and considering that such a judicious Discourse may be attended with beneficial effects if generally diffused, take the liberty of soliciting, that Sir Henry Bate Dudley will, at their unanimous request, permit the same to be printed, for the benefit of public perusal.

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNN GARDENER, Foreman.

SHERIFF'S COURT.

CRIM. CON.

MAJOR-GEN. LORD G. T. BERESFORD V. THE EARL OF BECTIVE.

Saturday, at half past three o'cock, the Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex and a Special Jury, met at the Sheriff's Office, Bedford-row, to assess the damages in a case in which Major-General Lord George Thomas Beresford was plaintiff, and the Earl of Bective defendant, for criminal conversation with the plantiff's wife. Judgment was suffered to go by default, and the plaintiff's damages were laid at 30,000*l.*

Mr. CURWOOD read the declaration.

Mr. Serjeant BEST opened the case; and, after stating generally to the Jury the various considerations which they were bound to take into their inquiry in cases of this kind, namely, the rank of the parties, the terms on which the husband and wife lived, and the nature of the eduction, proceeded to state what was the rank of the parties in this particular case. The plaintiff was the son of the Marquis of Waterford, the defendant the son of the Marquis of Headford, and the heir to large estates in Ireland. The former was a Major-General in the army, and had been married to the Lady who was one of the unfortunate parties whose conduct created the present inquiry. By her he had 4 children, 3 of whom were now alive, and all daughters. When he mentioned that those now unfortunate children were all females, it was obvious that he did so to shew what must be the situation of their father, to find them, by an act of seduction, deprived of the person on whom their education the more particularly devolved, and through whom he had a right to expect that hereafter they should be introduced into life. In the last case in which he was concerned in that Court, there might have been some doubts cast as to who was the seducer. In the present there could be none; for he had before him a letter in the defendant's hand-writing, which clearly attached that base act upon him. Lord George Beresford and the Earl of Bective, together with their respective families, had been on terms of the closest intimacy. The former was, in the course of the last summer, absent with his brigade in France. While there, he was informed that Lady George had become deranged in her intellects. This intimation induced him, without delay, to return home. Her Ladyship, on the birth of her first child, had suffered an indisposition of this kind, and he, of course, suspected that her present illness arose from a similar cause. It was deemed advisable that he should not see her Ladyship at once, lest the stock of the visit might increase her fever. It became, however, necessary that he should lay his hands upon some family papers, for which purpose he took possession of the keys that his wife had previously held. In pursuing this search, to his surprize and agony he found a letter from Earl Bective to Lady George Beresford, which clearly exposed the nature of the intercourse that had subsisted between them. The Learned Serjeant here proceeded to read this letter, which was without date. It is as follows:—

"The unmeaning levity with which I spoke to you yesterday, though foreign to my heart, has made every hour since we parted appear an age, and other thoughts rushing on my mind, have contributed to make me unhappy. Can you love me whom you say you do not understand? Want of confidence must diminish love. In you, my dearest Harriett, I have the most perfect confidence; it was not a speech I felt at heart when I said you might, in my absence, flirt with another: no man, presumptuous, confident, artful as he might be, would dare to think you lightly won. I am sunk in melancholy despair, lest sophistry even induce you to think lightly of a crime, which I pray Heaven no consideration whatever may ever lead you to commit with another. When I think what you have sacrificed for me, the peace of mind you have forfeited, that recollection alone, independent of my love, my adoration for you, would deter me from inconstancy Curses on the character some have given me, but not undeservedly. I have been a profligate, deceitful, and inconstant, but never to a being like my Harriett. Woman is soft and gentle as the mould in which she is formed, till man destroys the beauteous work. To you, were it possible to be treacherous, my crime would be enormious. I have this feeling towards you, that if the world, the London world, suspected one-tenth part of the affection I bear you, it should deem it impossible for my thoughts to be distracted for an instant from you to another woman.—Search now that bosom, and question it whether it loves Bective as well as once he flattered himself it did, and still flatters himself it does. Has no feeling of pique within the last three weeks lessened that regard?—I am interrupted, perhaps you are not sorry for it—Farewell, my love!—my only love—only cherish my affection until you find me unworthy of it, and I will perish sooner than give you reason to withdraw your regard"

The Learned Serjeant, after eloquently dwelling upon the enormity of the crime of seduction, and pointing out the peculiar features it bore in the present case, from the intimacy between the parties, concluded by stating, that he felt he had established the fact of the commission of adultery by the preceding letter, and that he would follow it up by producing evidence of the affectionate terms on which Lord George Beresford and his Lady lived antecedent to this seduction.

Sir Richard Croft stated, that he is an accoucheur; knew Lord George Beresford and his wife, who lived on the best possible terms with each other. He attended Lady George on her first accouchement, after which she was affected in her mind, which is not unusual in such a situation. He on that, and every other occasion, observed the warm affection of Lord George to his Lady. In the month of August last Lord George was abroad with his regiment. He returned, however, and came to witness's house before he went to Harley-street, and never saw a man in his life more distressed at the situation of his Lady.

Cross-examined.—He could not say whether he heard from Lord George Beresford that the Lady had been mentally ill before his marriage. Her illness with her first child continued for several months; and this last indisposition was a long time after the birth of her second child.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley was acquainted for more than four years with Lord George and Lady Beresford; they had been on a visit with him at his seat in Norfolk, on which, as well as on other occasions, they appeared to live perfectly well together. He saw nothing to the contrary.

Cross-examined.—His Lordship's house was then full of company.

The Earl of Arran was a relative of Lord George Beresford, and had had repeated intercourse with his family. Lord George and his Lady appeared to live in great domestic happaniness.

Walter Jones, Esq. is a first cousin of the Beresford family, and spoke in the same manner as the last witness, of the domestic happiness of the parties.

Colonel Brydges is Lord George's brother-in-law & spoke of the examplary conduct of Lord George as a husband, and his wife appeared equally affectionate.

In his cross-examination he said he did not believe his Lordship to be a gay man.

The case here closed on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan felt the weight of the duty imposed upon him to this case, after the colouring which his Learned Friend's evidence had given to it. He could not, however, concur with him in thinking that the high rank of the parties was one of the circumstances which aggravated the present matter at issue; for surely it was to insult the feelings of the plaintiff to imagine that pecuniary compensation could repair his wounded honour. Beside, he could never, as a general proposition, exclude the middling and lower ranks of society from their share of claim, when their domestic felicity should happen to be violated. In this case, as indeed in all others of the same complexion, it was not the conduct of the defendant that was alone to be inquired into; the plaintiff must also abide his trial; he must shew that he attended, as he was bound to do, to the happiness and comfort of his wife, and that he left her no ground of complaint in the intercourse of private life. On this point, as his Learned Friend had said on a former occasion, the absence of some witnesses spoke more eloquently than the presence of others. Great and illustrious personages were called to prove what—why nothing more than that Lord George and his Lady—that persons of their rank and breeding, had never quarrelled together in public company. Why were not the members of the family called? Where was the mother or the sister of the plaintiff? Dr. Croft, indeed, speaks of their domestic affection, but he was only a professional visitor, and had only seen them when the Lady was on the bed of sickness, and at a moment when a man must have been a brute indeed, if he did not behave with kindness towards a person so placed. But where, he would ask, were the servants? Had, in fact, any testimony been given from those who must have seen the terms on which the party lived in private life, to shew that the Lady had a right to feel herself at all times—

"Safest and seemliest by her husband's side?"

The Learned Counsel, after commenting upon the circumstance that the Lady's indisposition was by no means attributable to the defendant's act, she having been subject to her malady long before her marriage, proceeded to comment on the extreme youth of the Earl of Bective, and the little probability, from the good health of his father, of his inheriting any property for a number of years. He concluded by stating, that the case was altogether free from any particular aggravation, and the Jury would, he trusted, give their verdict accordingly.

The Deputy Sheriff then summed up the evidence to the Jury, who retired for about ten minutes, and returned a verdict of ten thousand pounds damages for the plaintiff.

[Lady Beresford, who still remains in a state of mental derangement, is, we understand, extremely beautiful. She was born in 1786, and was married about eight years back. The Earl of Bective is an agreeable young man, and was born in the same year with her Ladyship; he is son to the Marquis of Headford.]

Morning Chronicle 1st July.

LIVERPOOL.

State of the poll, at its final close on Wednesday Morning, June 12.

For Mr. Canning	1280
For Mr. Leyland	738
Majority in favour of Mr. Canning	542

PUGILISM.

Yesterday, at Coombe Warren, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, a numerous assemblage took place to witness a new feature in the boxing circles—namely, a fight against time, between Carter and Robinson, the black, for 40 guineas; Carter having engaged to beat his opponent in half an hour, which he considered a safe thing, as he had disposed of him in the last fight in 17 minutes. Much sporting speculation occurred, and they both entered the ring in good spirits Carter, attended by Crib and Harmer, and Robinson had for his seconds Oliver and Richmond.

1 Carter, as in the last fight, immediately upon setting to, went quickly to work with his left hand, and nobbed the black in style. Robinson was not able to make any return, and he received four severe successive facers. Carter did as he pleased, hit and got away with much dexterity. Two minutes elapsed before the round was finished, when the man of colour went down—six to four on Carter.

2. It seemed not to be the intention of Robinson to make any hits, but merely to prolong the fight. He sparred with the utmost caution, but he was not able to prevent Carter from nobbing him at almost every step. The man of colour, however, was induced to make a sort of a rally, but he was at length hit down. This round lasted three minutes.

3. Carter, with the utmost activity, put in six severe blows on the cheek of Robinson, and got cleanly away without the least return. A close took place, when Carter got the Black's head under his arm, and fibbed him so severely, that he fell out of the ring, and Carter upon him.

4. The fighting was all on the side of Carter, he planted hits with the utmost dexterity, and had he not been fighting against time, any odds must have been laid upon him, as to proving the conqueror. He again held Robinson up and fibbed him till he went down.

5 to 13. So much sameness pervaded the rounds, that it would be superfluous to detail them. Carter in the seventh round, put in nine successive facers, without receiving any return, and Robinson shewed considerable game. Time moved on very fast, and it appeared that Carter, notwithstanding his successful mode of hitting, had by no means made winning certain The Black was a perfect taker, and stood up to receive that sort of severe punishment that surprised the spectators. But some good fighting now took place, as Carter, who seemed to have recovered second wind, as technically stated, made some strong impressions on the Black's head. Robinson, not having studied nature in its real element, was pricked, and he jumbled feeling and its dictation together. In this confabalation of distress, pricking at the nose, the organs of the head pouring forth claret in streams, senses split, nature tried, eyes blind, and a multiplicity of trouble destroying every organ, down went Robinson in two or three rounds, without a blow, but it was slippery weather. He did stand Carter's hitting for twenty minutes, without manœuvre; and in some of the rounds he was backed, that is to say, 3 to 1 was taken he would win the event. He fought some of the rounds well, but he was obliged to fight a man fast upon him, or be down; he resorted to the first expedient until the breath was nearly hit out of him, and then he did he down a third time. He had only one eye hit up, and with a peep of the other he took a comfortable birth. It only wanted two minutes and a half for him to win, but the umpires decided against him upon the articles, which stated a stand up fight, and a regular row took place for appearance of the framer of such stupid articles. The wriggling cart was sought after for a copy of the said articles, and the first of the cognoscenti held private meetings, for the reception of public instruction. The die was cast, and had the late Prophetess, Joanna Southcott, been there, the verdict must have stood.

Could Carter use his right hand in any manner to second his left, few men would be able to stand before him. He appeared not the least hurt, and Robinson was in a waggon viewing the next fight between Lazarus and Curtis.

SECOND FIGHT.

The partisant had met their glories and their disappointments, and the Jew and the Gentile now came in contact. Lazarus, an enterprising Jew, was to contend against one of the best little Christians Nature has lately put into her scale. The ring was here broken in a wholesale manner. Lazarus and his opponent Curtis shewed play, and both, in the imperial style, covered themselves with glory, although it rained all day.—Curtis was knocked down in the first round, and he was not treated very kindly in the two subsequent rounds. He was backed at setting to at 2 to 1, and the odds got even against him. A very regular fight afterwards took place, and Curtis had the best of it, but to real judges only throughout.

In the 21st round both men fought with their backs suspended upon the ropes, and thorough breed was here exemplified. Some good fighting afterwards took place, and at length the Jew, though well on his legs, gave in with a dislocation of his arm. This fight lasted an hour and seven minutes, and Cur is proved himself a very superior man opposed to length and reach.

Pain and West Country Dick also contended for a rifling purse, when the former gave it in the course of a few rounds, to the great surprise of the spectators.

The sports of the day were concluded with a bull-bait for a handsome silver collar to be given to the dog who went out to face the bull the greatest number of times. It afforded considerable amusement.

[*Courier 27th June.*

Russian Discoveries.—The ship Swarrow, Capt. Lisaroff, belonging to the Russian East India Company, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday, whence she sailed on the 7th of March, 1814, on a voyage of discoveries in the North Pacific Ocean, but more with a view to form two military and commercial establishments on the West Coast of North America—namely, at the Island of Rodiak, in lat. 55. N. long. 160. W. which is the nearest part of the American Continent to the Russian establishment at Kamtschatka; and upon a neck of land called California. From these they will be enabled the carry on their fur trade with China, with greater advantages; and their homeward bound voyage, with the produce of China, will be greatly facilitated. The Swarrow has been so far as 58. 50. North lat. 190. 50. East long. She touched at Kamtschatka. On the 10th of October, 1814, she discovered an Island in lat. 13. 10. S. long. 163 29. W. It is about eight miles and half long, and seven miles wide. Cocoa nut-trees and sea fowl were found upon it. The rocks around it appear formed of solid coral. It not being laid down in any chart, Captain Lazaroff named it after his ship, "Swarrow Island. It appears from Vancouver's track, upon his published chart, that he must have passed his Island in the night time. The Swarrow has a valuable cargo of furs, which she took on board in Norfolk Sound, with many articles, the produce of the coast of Peru. She lay two months at Lima. The cargo is not estimated at less than one hundred thousand pounds, and so prosperous has been the entire of the voyage, that she has not sustained the loss of even a rope or spar of any description, since she sailed from Spithead. She has about fourteen rare animals on board—species of the Lama, Vigonia, and Alpaca. They are intended as a present to the Emperor of Russia. She will sail immediately for St. Petersburgh.

[*Courier 24th June.*

Diving Bell.—The first trial of this ingenious machine, which is attached to the Resolute brig, under the direction of Mr. Sedley, King's Harbour Master for Plymouth Sound and part of Catwater, took place in the latter on Monday se'nnight, in the presence of numerous spectators in boats. Being lowered from the vessel with Fisher the diver, it remained suspended under water nearly half an hour, in order that he might ascertain the fitness of the apparatus. Finding all correct, he made a signal of recal, and then went to the bottom in twenty-seven feet water, accompanied by Mr. Pope, ship builder, and two of Mr. Sedley's boat's crew, as volunteers. After exploring the marine regions for half an hour, they rose, and brought up with them a very large iron ladle, which had apparently lain in the water a considerable time, highly pleased with their adventure, and without having sustained the least inconvenience. The light from the bull's eye reflectors, enabled them to see clearly every thing just around and when they wished; either to shift their situation or rise, it was done by striking the side of the bell one, two, three, or more times, with an iron hammer, which was distinctly heard by the persons in attendance on board the vessel. The next experiments will be in the Sound.

[*Courier 25th June.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Amelia frigate, under the command of the Hon. Captain Proby, lately arrived from the Mediterranean at Portsmouth, is ordered round to the River, for the purpose of being dismantled and paid off.

The Minden, 74, under the command of Captain Paterson, has completed her stores, and refitted for the East India station, and will proceed to her destination in a few days; she is intended as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King now on his passage out as Commander in Chief in those seas.

FROM MOORE'S SACRED MELODIES.

This World is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given:
The smiles of Joy, the tears of Woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,—
There's nothing true but Heaven;
And false the light on glory's plume,
As fading hues of Even's
And Love and Hope, and Beauty's bloom
Are blossoms gathered from the tomb,—
There's nothing bright but Heaven!
Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And fancy's flash, and reason's ray,
Serve but light the troubled way,—
There's nothing calm but Heaven!

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON TITHES.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to enable ecclesiastical proprietors of tithes to grant leases thereof, so as to bind their successors under due regulations.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the term of such leases should not exceed fourteen years.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted with the previous consent of the patron and the Bishop of the diocese.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the consent of the Bishop should not be given until he has been furnished with a certificate upon oath, by a competent Surveyor, to be named by such Bishop, and to be paid by the contracting parties, that the tithe rent or composition proposed, is a fair and just equivalent for the tithes so to be leased during the term to be granted.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted to the proprietors of the land.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in any new law to be enacted for this purpose, it would be expedient to define who should be considered the proprietors of the land for the purpose of taking such leases.

7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the leases to such proprietors of lands should be appurtenant to and run with the land in the nature of a real covenant, and that the occupier under leases now existing shall have the option and the right, on a notice within a year after the date of the lease of the tithes, of retaining the tithes during the continuance of his lease in the land, on payment to the lessees the tithe rent, or a just proportion thereof.

8. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in case of avoidance of the living, by death or otherwise, a proportion of the rent should be paid to the incumbent, or his representative, up to the time of such avoidance.

9. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said tithe rent or composition should be recoverable by distress, as if the same were a rent charge upon the lands; and that the lessee of the tithes shall have a remedy by distress for the tithe rent, against the occupier agreeing to retain the tithe.

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should have the option of avoiding the lease, in case the tithe rent be in arrear for three calendar months, after notice in writing demanding the same from the lessee, and the rent not paid; not sufficient distress found upon the premises.

11. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should not be restricted from recovering the tithe rent or composition by due course of law, in the same manner as he may now recover the value of or composition for tithes, where subtracted.

12. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a general form of a lease or grant should be framed; and that no stamp duty should be payable on such lease or grant, unless the tithe rent or composition exceed pounds a year.

13. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the lay owners of impropriate tithes, being tenants for life and for years, determinable on a life or lives, or tenants in tail, or tenants in fee, subject to be determined by executory devise or shifting use, have the like power of leasing such tithes for any term not exceeding 14 years.

14. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a like power be given to all corporate bodies, whether lay or spiritual, being owners of impropriate tithes.

15. That it is opinion of this Committee, that no lease shall be valid to bind the successor, reversioner, or remainder man, where other consideration is given than the annual tithe rent or composition declared in such lease.

16. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the power of leasing tithes, as it at present by law exists, should not be taken away or diminished.

June 18, 1816.

[*Courier 22, June.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

7th MAY.

ELGIN MARBLES.

On the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Bankes rose and said, that in calling their attention to the subject of the Elgin Marbles, it would certainly have been more satisfactory to him if he could abstain from going into any length of details, but as he had heard that some opposition would be made to the resolution which he intended to submit, it appeared necessary to him that he should state more fully, the circumstances which had induced the Committee to recommend the purchase of these inimitable monuments of the fine arts. He was willing to admit, that in the present situation of the country the utmost economy ought to be practised; but he begged to remind the House, that the Legislature had not been neglectful of the cultivation of the arts, even in times of the greatest pressure. He would refer them to the purchase of the Lansdown Manuscripts, the Townleian Collection of Marbles, and the various additions which had been made to our collections in the British Museum, which we wished to make as complete as possible. In the last Session of Parliament, a very large sum was given for a national monument to commemorate the glorious Victory of Waterloo; and the House had expressed an opinion, that they ought not to be sparing in the expense of recording an event so splendid in itself, and productive of such happy effects to this country and the world. In the present Session, another large sum had been voted for the erection of a monument to commemorate the brilliant and decisive victory of Trafalgar; and on this occasion also the House had been animated by a spirit of liberality that did honour to the Nation. He only mentioned these cases, that the question of economy might not be introduced where it did not apply. It was of great consequence to this Country to promote public taste, and encourage the cultivation of the fine arts. If we turned our eyes to other states, both ancient and modern, we should find that they derived their greatest splendour from the protection and encouragement which they afforded to the arts. In a single city, which had now fallen to the lowest state of political degradation, how many noble monuments had been erected during the administration of one prosperous man! Many of those works, of an astonishing magnitude, and of inimitable beauty and perfection, had lasted long beyond the memory of his most splendid achievements; and the magnificence of the design, with the elegance of the execution, would command the admiration of all succeeding ages. Philosophy, and every thing most valuable in literature, were connected with the cultivation of the arts; they had risen, flourished, and decayed together. No sooner were the arts neglected, than false philosophy, false taste, and false science, darkened some of the fairest regions of the earth. This was the case throughout the whole of that period which was called the middle ages; but while the arts were cultivated and protected; what generals, philosophers, orators, and statesmen, flourished in that little barren spot which we could scarcely see on the map. Some of the most admirable works of their artists had been recently brought to this country, and the public appeared to have a mixed claim to them; for while he admitted that they ought not to be taken from the Noble Lord by the strong arms of power, he thought they had a right to offer what might be considered a fair price; and against this paramount claim they ought not to be transported out of the country, even for a fair price. Considerable objections had been made with respect to the manner in which these monuments had been obtained by the noble possessor: but he hoped to satisfy the House that there was no foundation for the reports which had been so industriously circulated. In the first place, he would state, that no objection had been made to their removal by the Ottoman Porte: and notwithstanding there had been a short war between our Government and Turkey, no person was displaced or superseded, who had assisted the Noble Lord in effecting his object. Signor Lusieri was continued in his employment, and no displeasure was shown to a single individual. There was therefore no foundation in fact for those rumours and invectives, both in prose and rhyme, which had been circulated relative to the mode in which these works had been acquired. From the evidence of Lord Aberdeen it appeared, that when under the authority of the Ottoman Court, and of the Pacha of the Province, he had attempted to open one of the Tumuli, in the Troad, which was supposed to contain the remains of Ajax, or Patroclus, the populace had manifested such a disposition of hostility and opposition to the opening of the tumulus, that his Lordship had been obliged to desist. But in the case of the Elgin Marbles, the local authorities, both civil and military, were favourable to the plan of removal; and with regard to the inhabitants, they not only viewed the operations with perfect indifference, but many assisted as labourers. He could speak confidently on this part of the subject—for after having examined several persons, the tenor of their evidence was, that the local authorities were instrumental in the removal of the marbles; and the Athenians and modern Greeks felt no other sensation than that it was a mode of bringing money amongst them. The House would perceive, therefore, that there had been nothing of spoliation, nothing which resembled any of those oppressive and tyrannical means by which the French Government became possessed of those treasures which he had rejoiced so much to see restored to their right owners. In Turkey these articles were subject to dilapidation, to the effects of the neglect of the inhabitants, and the depredations of travellers. It was well known, too, that France had desired to possess these specimens of ancient art; and was it not probable that at no distant period, they would have been borne away to adorn the City of Paris! Whether any individual traveller could have done as Lord Elgin did, was a question of state and feeling; and he should not now enter into it. It was only necessary to say, that here these specimens now stood, and we must not neglect the opportunity of acquiring them. He should now come to another branch of the subject—namely the price. It was admitted, that the value of works of art was in a great degree capricious, and that in general all that could be said was that they were worth what they would fetch, on certain broad lines of distinction, however, artists were pretty well agreed: these works were classed by them among the highest specimens, and considered as truly invaluable. If we compared them with the Townley marbles, we should find that in point of date, place, number, and magnitude, they were considerably higher; and the Townley collection would now sell for half as much more as was given for it. He did not blame [illegible] who purchased the Townley collection; if that was worth 20,000l. this was worth 15,000l. more. The Paigan marbles were of great value, and 6[illegible] been given for them, but these were incomparably more precious. If Parliament did not ratify the contract, there was a Prince desirous of making the purchase; he hoped that the vote of this night would put that out of the question. Never had so large, so valuable, and so well authenticated a collection been offered to the public: the works brought from Italy were found on at a time, and only rescued from darkness and excavations; but here the government at Athens allowed the whole collection to be conveyed away at once from the very buildings to which they had been so long attached; and should we now go to excite the astonishment of that government, by sending them back to a people who valued them no more than blocks and stones. It would appear but fair, that the reasonable expense of forming the collection should be allowed to the collector; but the sum which he now proposed was considerably within the amount of Lord Elgin's disbursement. Mr. Perceval in 1811 had offered 30,000l. if the expenses of collecting amounted to that sum, but a very considerable addition had been made since that period; no less than 80 cases, containing some of the most precious specimens, and nearly all the medals, had since that time enlarged the collection. Taking the price of these at the lowest estimate, (and he had the advantage of the opinion of a gentleman very conversant in these matters, Mr. Payne Knight) the additions that had been made far exceeded in value the 5,000l. offered for them. On these grounds he did hope the House would

not neglect the opportunity of making so va. luabl- an acquisition at so cheap a rate; and if any who had not yet seen these articles d ff red from him in opinion, he hop d they would forthwith view them: for, even with those who professed to have no taste for such matters, the sight of such superior productions often lighted up a flame of genius; he therefore conclud-d by moving, that a sum not exceeding 35 000l. be granted to his Majesty for the purchase of the Elgin marbles.

Mr. Curwen, in rising to oppose this motion, did so from a feeling of imperious duty. It seemed to be admitted by the Hon. Gentleman who proposed the motion, that the present was not a time when the country could afford to bestow such a sum on any unnecessary object; and it was precisely on this ground that he would oppose it. He did not intend to enter into the inquiry how possession had been obtained of these works; although his opinion was, that both good faith and good taste forbade their removal from that spot where they had been originally erected. He intended to oppose the vote solely on the ground that the sum required was one which the country could not afford for such a purpose. How had the Hon. Gentleman endeavoured to get over this difficulty? He had been obliged to refer to the vote of the House for the erection of monuments to commemorate the victories of Waterloo and Trafalgar. He (Mr. C.) begged to take a different view of the question: he thought the achievements of our fleets and armies would live in the page of history, and that no monument could add to the lustre of their deeds. But if the Hon. Gentleman was indignant at his (Mr. Curwen's) vote on that occasion, he begged to remind him of what they had heard stated in this House the other night, that the expenditure of the country exceeded its revenue by the enormous sum of seventeen millions of pounds. He could not contemplate such a situation without feeling a degree of pain which would make him object to vote a single shilling farther than was absolutely necessary for the service of the country. It had been argued by the Hon. Gentleman that at the commencement of the war the House had voted large sums for a similar purpose; but he would ask if it could be supposed that those sums would have been voted if it had been believed that the war would have reduced the country to its present situation? If the country were in a condition to make such a purchase, he admitted that they ought not to higgle about the price, or whether it should be a few thousand pounds more or less. But the fact being, that we were not in a condition to make such a purchase, that abstaining from it was a sacrifice necessary for the good of the country, he opposed the Resolution on these grounds, admitting at the same time, in its full extent, the value of these works.

Mr. Ward was as adverse to idle expenditure as the Honourable Gentleman himself could be, and thought we should not seek occasions for it; yet he considered the present an opportunity of benefiting the public that could not occur again; and it was precisely because it was not against the principle of economy that he voted for the measure. As to the spoliation of Greece that had been so much complained of, none could be more unwilling than he was that these sacred relics should be taken from that consecrated spot, where they had excited the enthusiasm of ages; none could have a greater respect than himself for the feelings of nations; but these objects were lying in their own country in a course of destruction: and he wished to consult the feelings of that country by any means short of the actual destruction of specimens so precious. As to the price than had been proposed, it was pretty clear that foreign Princes would go to it, if we did not; and it certainly did not exceed the value of the articles.

Mr. Hammersley opposed the measure, principally on account of the dishonourable means by which these specimens of ancient art had been acquired: his feelings had long been interested on this subject, and he would not weaken the ground of his opposition by adverting at much length to any other. As to the price of the collection, perhaps it was not too much: he certainly had seen it, but he was not so much enamoured of these beautiful ladies as to forget another—Justice. He thought it by no means impossible that the injury now done might be the cause of future dissension; for it was clear, from the evidence before the Committee, that even the authority granted to Lord Elgin was by no means of so extensive a nature as had been pretended; a very slight knowledge of Italian would acquaint a reader, that qualche (the word used in the authority granted) meant some and not any. If at any time Greece should recover her rank among the states of Europe, what would be her feelings against that nation which had stripped her temples and altars of all the relics of their glory, and this by the hand of the representative of the Sovereign himself! This again, as to the assertion that the Greeks themselves set no value on these objects, the whole evidence before the Committee contradicted it; Lord Elgin himself enumerated among his expences 5s. a day for the admission of his artists to draw and take models. The evidence of the Hon. Member for Northallerton proved, that the Turks themselves set a high value on these remains; and that they were never destroyed but by the unavoidable operation of time or accident. But whether the inhabitants set a value on them or not, made no difference with respect to the mode by which they were acquired: this was in the highest degree dishonourable. Lord Elgin stated, "that the Turkish Government, in return for the services afforded them in Egypt, were willing to do any thing towards forwarding his intentions, and that he had pressed the cooperation in Egypt with the main view of facilitating his acquisition of these works of art."—So then continued the Hon. Gentleman, a British Ambassador could thus take advantage of the feeling of a grateful people, and could urge a service to be done, with the express view of pillaging them of all the remains of their glory! The Earl of Aberdeen stated his opinion that a private individual could not have taken away these Marbles, and Dr. Hunt's evidence showed that presents were given to the waywode for a favourable interpretation of the firman: he also stated, that no private individual could obtain such a firman. So much for the evidence. He should now advert to the difficulty of the king of paying this money, at a time when the table was covered with petitions complaining of distress from every part of the empire. It had been urged that some other power would make the purchase, if we neglected it; he believed, however, that this would be done, not on account of any value set on the collection, but with a desire to possess a proof that a nation which held itself out as a paragon of honour in all its transactions had been guilty of a robbery the most undisguised and inexcusable. He would say then, as a father to his infant, restore these stolen goods to the place whence they were taken. Government had been extremely negligent in not restraining the Noble Earl from this work of spoliation, which was a stain on the character of the country; he wished it to be wiped out with the last shilling we possessed, and he trusted the House would not place in the British Museum a monument of our eternal disgrace. The plain state of the case was, that a British Ambassador had acquired these articles by bribery; and now the British Parliament wished to return this bribe, and retain the plunder. He therefore proposed an amendment:

"That this Committee having taken into its consideration the manner in which the Earl of Elgin became possessed of certain ancient sculptured marbles from Athens, laments that this Ambassador did not keep in remembrance that the high and dignified station of representing his Sovereign should have made him forbear from availing himself of that character in order to obtain valuable possessions belonging to the Government to which he was accredited; and that such forbearance was peculiarly necessary at a moment when that Government was expressing high obligations to Great Britain.

"This Committee, however, imputes to the Noble Earl no venal motive whatever of pecuniary advantage to himself, but on the contrary believes that he was actuated by a desire to benefit his country, by acquiring for it, at great risk and labour to himself, some of the most valuable specimens in existence of Ancient Sculpture.

"This Committee, therefore, feels justified, under the particular circumstances of the case, in recommending that 25,000l. he offered to the Earl of Elgin for the Collection, in order to recover and keep it together for that Government from which it has been improperly taken and to which this Committee is of opinion that a communication should be immediately made, stating, that Great Britain holds these Marbles only in trust till they are demanded by the present, or any future, possessors of the City of Athens; and upon such demand, engages, without question or negociation, to restore them, as far as can be effected, to the places from whence they were taken, and they shall be in the mean time carefully preserved in the British Museum."

Mr. Croker professed himself desirous not to take up the time of the Committee by entering into the discussion; but he could not help remarking upon one or two of the statements which the last speaker had drawn from the evidence, by reading one part of it, and omitting others which should have been taken in connexion. He had never heard a speech, filled with so much tragic pomp and circumstance, concluded with so farcical a Resolution. After speaking of the glories of Athens, after haranguing us on the injustice of spoliation, it was rather too much to interest us in the future conqueror of those classic regions, and to contemplate his rights to treasures which we reckoned it fictitious to retain. It did seem extraordinary that we should be required to send back these monuments of art, not for the benefit of those by whom they were formerly possessed, but for the behoof of the descendants of the Empress Catherine, who were viewed by the Honourable Gentleman as the future conquerors of Greece. Spoliation must precede the attainment of them by Russia; and yet, from a horror at spoliation, we were to send them, that they might tempt and reward it. Nay we were to hold them in trust of the future invader, and to restore them to the possession of the conqueror, when his rapacious and bloody work was executed. Our Museum was to be the repository of these monuments for Russia, and our money was to purchase them till she made her demand. Considerations of economy had been much mixed up with the question of the purchase; and the House had been warned in the present circumstances of the country, not to incur a great and heavy expense merely to acquire the possession of works of ornament. But who was to pay this expense, and for whose use was the purchase intended? The bargain was for the benefit of the public, for the honour of the nation, for the promotion of national arts, for the use of the national artists, and even for the advantage of our manufactures, the excellence of which depended on the progress of the arts in the country. He would go the length of saying, that the possession of these precious remains of ancient genius and taste would conduce not only to the perfection of the arts, but to the elevation of our national character, to our opulence, to our substantial greatness. The conduct of the Noble Earl, who by his meritorious exertions had given us an opportunity of considering whether we should retain in the country what, if retained, would constitute one of its greatest ornaments, had been made the subject of severe and undeserved censure. No blame had, however, been shown to attach to it after the fullest examination. One of the objects, and the most important object, for which he wished the institution of a Committee was, that the transactions by which those works of art were obtained, and imported into this country, might stand clear of all suspicion and be completely justified in the eyes of the world, and that the conduct of the Noble Lord implicated might be fully investigated. He (Mr. C.) as a Member of the Committee, was entirely unacquainted with the Noble Lord before he was examined before it, and could, of course, have no partialities to indulge. What he said for himself, he might say for the other Members with whom he acted. They were all perfectly unprejudiced before the inquiry commenced, and all prefectly satisfied before its conclusion. They had come to a unanimous opinion in favour of the Noble Lord's conduct and claims, that opinion was unequivocally expressed in the report which was the result of their impartial examination. With regard to the spoliation, the sacrilegious rapacity, on which the last Honourable speaker had descanted so freely, he would say a few words in favour of the Noble Lord, in which he would be borne out by the evidence in the Report. The Noble Lord had shown no principle of rapacity. He laid his hand on nothing, that could have been preserved in any state of repair; he touched nothing that was not previously in ruins. He went into Greece with no design to commit ravages on her works of art, to carry off her ornaments, to despoil her temples. His first intention was to take drawings of her celebrated architectural monuments, or models of her works of sculpture. This part of his design he had to a certain extent executed, and many drawings and models were found in his collection. Nothing else entered into his contemplation, till he saw that many of the pieces of which he had taken drawings had entirely disappeared, that some of them were buried in ruins, and others converted into the materials of building. No less than 29 pieces were entirely destroyed; & when his Lordship purchased a house, in the ruins of which he expected to find them, and had proceeded to dig under its foundation with such a hope, the malicious Turk to whom he had given the purchase-money observed, "The statues you are digging for are pounded into mortar, and I could have told you so before you began your fruitless labour." (Hear, hear.)—Ought not the Hon. Gentleman who had spoken so much about spoliation to have mentioned this fact? had he read the report, and did he know the circumstances, without allowing any apology for the Noble Earl? Did he not know that the articles that were taken from the Parthenon, were found among its ruins? More than two-thirds of that noble building were in ruins before he touched it. The Hon. Member (Mr. Hammersley) had referred to the evidence of the Member for Northallerton (Mr. Morrit); but while the quoted one part of it, he had forgotten another, by which that quotation would have been explained and qualified. He had visited Athens in 1796; and when he returned five years afterwards, he found the greatest dilapidations. In his first visit he stated, that there were ten fragments on the pediment, with a car and horses entire: but when he returned, neither car nor horses were to be seen, and all the figures were destroyed but two. If the Honourable Member, whose statement he was combating, had read the evidence, he would have seen that Lord Elgin interfered with nothing that was not already in ruins, or that was threatened with immediate destruction. The Temple of Theseus was in a state of great preservation, and, therefore, proceeding on this principle, he had left it as he found it, and only enriched this country with models and drawings taken from it. Much had been said of the manner in which Lord Elgin had prostituted his ambassadorial character to obtain possession of the monuments in question. There was no ground for such an imputation. Not a piece had been removed from Athens till Lord Elgin had returned, and of course till his official influence ceased. Signor Lusieri was still employed there under his Lordship's orders; and was he still prostituting the ambassadorial character? When his Lordship was a prisoner in France, the work was still going on; and was he then prostituting the ambassadorial character? His Lordship had remained after his return at his seat in Scotland; and was the character of Ambassador injured in his person during his retirement? He (Mr. Croker,) might have shown some warmth in defending the opinion of the Committee, and removing the imputation thrown upon the Noble Person whose character had been attacked by the Hon. Member; but he hoped he would be excused, when the nature of the charge which had excited him were considered. He could not sit in his place, and hear such terms as dishonesty, plunder, spoliation, bribery, and others of the same kind, applied to the conduct of a British nobleman, who was so far from deserving them, that he merited the greatest praise, and to the nature of transactions by which so great a benefit was conferred upon the country, without any ground for a charge of rapacity or spoliation. With regard to the plunder, nothing had been proved; and the idea of sending them back to the Turks appeared chimerical and ridiculous. This would be awarding them the doom of destruction. The work of plunder and dilapidation was proceeding with rapid strides, and we were required again to subject the monuments that we had rescued to its influence. Of all the statues that decorated the western pediments of the Parthenon, only seven were preserved: yet this part of the building was almost perfect at the beginning of last century: now only a few worthless pieces of marble were preserved—he called them worthless, not as compared with the productions of art in other countries, but in comparison with what had been lost. They would, however, remain to animate the genius and improve the arts of this country, and to constitute a sufficient answer to the speech of the Hon. Member, or of any one else who should use his arguments.

Mr. Serjeant Best conceived that Lord Elgin had not acted as he ought to have done, whatever opinion might be entertained of the works of art which he had been the means of importing into this country. He regarded the improvement of national taste much, but he valued the preservation of national honour still more. (Hear, hear.) He could not approve of a representative of his Majesty laying himself under obligations to a foreign court, to which he was sent for watching the interests and maintaining the honour of the country. Such an officer should be independent, as by his independence alone he could perform his duty. He had obtained the firman out of favour, and had used it contrary to the intention with which it was granted to him. What would be thought of an ambassador at a European court, who would lay himself under obligations by receiving a sum to the amount of 35,000l.? (Hear) But even the firman Lord Elgin had obtained did not warrant him to do as he had done. The firman could do nothing without bribery. Could the words in which it was written admit the construction that was put upon them? It merely gave a power "to view, to contemplate, and design them." Did this mean that these works were to be viewed & contemplated with a design of being pulled down & removed? Lord Elgin himself did not say that he had authority to carry off any thing by means of the firman. His Lordship was himself the best interpreter of the instrument by which he acted, & he was here an interpreter himself against himself. If he erred he erred therefore knowingly, though his design might be excusable or praise worthy. Dr. Hunt's evidence had been quoted, to show that his Lordship had authority from the waywode of Athens for what he had done, but his words would not bear such an interpretation. Dr. Hunt said only that the waywode was induced to allow the construction put upon the instrument by Lord Elgin. (Hear, hear, hear.) The able argument by which the waywode was induced to allow the construction alluded to, consisted in a present of a brilliant lustre, fire-arms, and other articles of English manufacture: but were these the arguments that ought to have been used by a British Ambassador? Was he to be permitted to corrupt the fidelity of a subject of another State—the servant of a Government in alliance with our own, and under obligations to us? But it had been said that if the works of art had not been brought here, they would have been destroyed by the Turks. This would not have been the alternative. The Turks would have been taught to value these monuments, had they seen strangers admiring them, and travellers coming from distant countries to do them homage. They could not but now learn their value, after being deprived of them, by learning that 35,000l. had been paid for them to the person who imported them to England. It had been said that Lord Elgin would advance the arts by lodging these remains of antiquity in a country where eminence in arts was studiously attempted. This he denied, or at least thought doubtful. Such works always appeared best in the places to which they were originally fixed. Besides, with this example of plunder before their eyes, the Turks would be a little more cautious in future whom they admitted to see their ornaments. These marble had been brought to this country in breach of good faith. He therefore could not consent to their purchase, lest by so doing he should render himself a partaker in the guilt of spoliation. He did not object to the bargain on the ground of economy, but of justice.

Mr. C. Wynn was glad the discussion had taken place

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while the facts were still recent, as by that means the real state of the transaction could be more fully known and established. There was no difference of opinion about the value of the articles in question; but it was said that the transaction was flagitious, and ought not to be sanctioned by Parliament. An Hon. and Learned Gentleman, who had just sat down had examined the firman, and found that it did authorise taking away the works in question; but the Turkish Government was the best interpreter of its own deeds; and as it had allowed the work of removal to go on, it was to be presumed that it agreed to such a construction. The Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Wynn), examined the other statements of the Learned Serjeant, and contended that his arguments had no force against the justice of importing these monuments, or the policy of purchasing them. On these grounds he considered it to be a short-sighted economy to lose, on account of temporary circumstances, an opportunity of enriching the country with these valuable possessions; which opportunity might not occur again and of which foreign powers would not fail to avail themselves.

Sir J. Newport would vote against the motion, even if the country were in affluent circumstances, on account of the unjustifiable nature of the transaction by which the marbles in question were acquired.

Mr. Long thought it unfair to question the authority upon which Lord Elgin had acted at the distance of 14 years. He was ready to agree in all the objections founded upon the unfitness of the time for any acts of lavish expenditure; but the present was an occasion which would not again present itself, of acquiring for the country these exquisite speciments of art. It was not a fair representation to say that the purchase of these precious remains of antiquity was for the gratification of the few, at the expence of the many. The amendment of the Hon. Gen. (Mr. Hammersley) was somewhat inconsistent with his professions of economy; for he proposed to give 25,000l. to Lord Elgin (for obtaining these marbles dishonestly), & then to send them back to those who would not thank them for their trouble.

Lord Milton was aware that an apology might be expected from all those who objected to a grant that was to put the Country in possession of these invaluable monuments of ancient art. He could not, however, agree that they had been acquired consistently with the best rules of morality. They appeared to him to have been obtained by Lord Elgin through his influence as Ambassador from this Country, and it was not unnatural that this Turkish Government should view with suspicion a national purchase arising out of such circumstance. He doubted also, whether the arts would be much benefited by the removal, and whether the veneration due to these productions would not be diminished when seperated from the scene to which they gave, and from which they derived, so much honour. He felt himself bound to vote against the motion chiefly on the principle of economy—a principle in which all concurred, but to which too many Gentleman were disposed to recommend exceptions. The objection to the purchase he should deem niggardly and ill-advised at any other time; but the present was one of peculiar distress, and one in which the want of subsistence was the cause of riot and disturbance in many parts of the country.

Mr. P. Moore said, the Right Honourable Gentleman who had talked of this being the last opportunity, reminded him of the Auctioneer's cry of "going, going, gone." He desired to know whether any offer had been made for these marbles by a foreign power; and whether they were not in fact under sequestration at present by Government for a debt due to the Crown by Lord Elgin?

Mr. Brougham considered that there was no doubt as to the desirableness of our possessing these interesting monuments, from their general tendency to improve the arts. Agreeing, therefore, entirely with all who had spoken with regard to their value, the only question upon which he hesitated was, whether we could afford to buy them. The purchase-money, we were told, was but 35,000l.; but he apprehended that, when purchased it would be necessary to build a proper receptable for them, and the whole expence might be estimated at seventy or eighty thousand pounds. Had we then this money, at present in our pockets, with which to gratify ourselves by so desirable a possession? It was like the case of an individual, whose desire for a particular object was increased by a refined taste; but who, in the exercise of ordinary prudence, would rather disappoint his wishes than gratify them, by drawing a bill which he was not certain would be honoured. The stronger the temptation was to this purchase, the greater satisfaction he felt in redeeming his share of the pledge given to the country, that no unnecessary expenditure should be incurred.

Mr. Long said, that no expense of building could arise, as the Trustees of the British Museun had consented to have them deposited there.

Mr. P. Moore said, the collection would be not lost, if there was no other person in treaty for its purchase.

Mr. J. P. Grant would vote for the purchase of the collection, from a feeling that works of this kind were calculated to advance the wealth of the country, by their addition to the stock of fine arts. The House was bound to economise, but not at the expense of the general interest (Hear, hear.)

The question being loudly called for, the House divided, when the numbers were.

For the motion - - - -	82
Against it - - - -	30
Majority in favour of the purchase	52

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when

Mr. P. Moore, on the proposal of the Vote relative to the support of the Civil Establishment of the Bahama Islands, reminded the House that a Petition had been presented from an individual who had laid claim to those Islands, and he firmly believed great advantage had been taken of that person. He hoped the subject would be impartially reconsidered by Parliament, as such a case could be made out as would open the eyes of Ministers as to the immense value of that colony, and prove to them that besides supporting itself, it would produce a vast revenue to this country.

The usual sums for the Bahamas and Dominica were then voted.

On the proposal of the resolution for 10,000l. for the payment of the Clergy of Canada, a short conversation took place between Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Lord Milton, and Mr. J. P. Grant.

The motion was, adopted, after some remarks from Mr. Forbes, who deprecated the Missionary system to India, and Mr. Brougham, who observed, that the Honourable Member's remark had as little relation to the motion before the Committee, as the proposed registration of slaves had with the recent insurrection at Barbadoes. But if it were desired to make any observations upon this or the other question, he recommended the Hon. Member and other to reserve themselves until Tuesday next, when his Hon. Friend, the late Member for Yorkshire (Mr. Wilberforce) meant to bring forward his promised motion upon that subject, and when, no doubt, a great deal of imaginary mischief would be conjured up, in order to resist the enactment of a measure for ensuring the observance of positive justice and humanity. But he hoped that Parliament and the public would not be influenced by such chimeras.

On the Motion for a Grant to New South Wales,

Mr. Forbes observed, that he considered the emolument of the Governor of that Colony to be nothing like adequate to what his labours deserved, or to those of most other Governors? to whose salaries it did not bear more than the proportion of one-fifth.

Mr. P. Moore thought, if this were the case, the others had five times two much. (Laughter.)

On the vote for the expenses of the Alien Office,

Mr. H. Addington said, that he had stated the current expenses for this year to be about 3,000l. but it now turned out to be less. Alluding to what had been said during the discussion on the Alien Bill, respecting a Mr. Lebouchere having been improperly sent out of the country, he observed that he held in his hand two letters which he had shown to the Hon. Member who made the assertion (Mr. Baring) and he had, in consequence, admitted that he himself was wrong in his statement, and that he (Mr. Addington) was right. He had promised, that he would take the first opportunity of doing him (Mr. A. justice in that House; but not seeing the Honourable Member in his place, and imagining that there might be no other opportunity of alluding to the subject, he had been now induced to mention it.

The following items were then voted:

13,880l. for defraying the expence of building the new Mint.

44,860l. for the Storekeeper-General's Department.

Mr. Wynn thought the amount extravagant under present circumstances.

Mr. Huskisson said that no office, with a view to economy, was more important than that of the Store-keeper-General.

Mr. Arbuthnot observed, that the department had been created under the administration of Lord Grenville. No less than 182,000l. had already been saved.

405,240l. for the Commissariat department,

178,620l. for the Barrack Department.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Wynn and Lord Milton.

Mr. Arbuthnot replied that the temporary barracks were not intended to be kept up.

10,000l. to defray the expenses of law charges.

4,000l. to defray the charges of prosecutions relating to the coin of the realm.

680l. for retired officers lately employed in the Mint.

1,850l. for retired clerks in the audit-office.

15,000l. for the relief of American loyalists.

3,000l. for the National Vaccine Establishment.

2,950l. for the repairs of the Henry VIIth's Chapel.

Various separate sums were afterwards voted for defraying the expenses incurred for printing the votes, Statutes, Papers, &c. of the two Houses of Parliament. In reply to some observations from Lord Milton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the expenses under this head for the present year would amount to nearly 100,000l. and expressed his hope that some arrangement might be devised in the course of the next session, by which Members would be enabled to obtain access to papers, without so expensive a process as that of printing whatever was required.

The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The Agricultural Committee was postponed till next Friday.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock this morning.

JUNE 18TH.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. Brand said he had two petitions to present on this important subject, and had also several others which he should not then present. The two petitions were from the north, and he had much satisfaction in learning that the spirit in favour of the cause of reform was spreading fast in Scotland. Every day's experience confirmed him in his opinions on the question of a reform in the representation of the people in that House. He regretted the apparent apathy in this part of the kingdom, and the persevering tenacity of some in measures of violence, and inflexible adherence to some peculiar and exclusive plan of their own. He did not think that annual Parliaments would be salutary or expedient, though he thought septennial Parliaments too long. He had various objections to annual Parliaments, which he should not then enter into. They who were advocates for a peculiar plan seemed to think others who did not precisely adopt their views as less patriotic than themselves. He should go no further into the subject than to express his pleasure at the zeal and eagerness shown in the north of the land, where the absence of the benefits of representation was most severely felt. The petitions were worded with strength. He then moved that the first petition from the corporation and inhabitants of Aberdeen be received.

The Aberdeen Corporation and Inhabitants Petition, and another from the Inhabitants of Aberdeen to a similar effect, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brougham then rose to present a similar Petition, signed by 10,290 inhabitants of the populous city of Glasgow, who complained of not being represented, and stated that their large town was viewed as nothing more than bare walls with thistles growing in the streets. The Glasgow representation, he observed, made only one-fourth of a Representative, an undivided fourth, in the person of the Hon. Member who sat below him (Mr. Finlay)—a Gentleman certainly entitled to great respect.—These four places, namely, the great city of Glasgow and three small places, concurred in choosing one Member and the people of Glasgow complained of abuses growing out of the want of representation. This was a peculiarly strong case. The Learned Gentleman animadverted strongly on the general state of the Scotch representation. In that country there was no popular Representative in any of its counties. The whole 45 Members of Scotland might, indeed, be represented by people in 'Changealley, who never saw Scotland, nor had an inch of ground there. Out of that House he had never heard a dissentient voice to some reforms on this subject. [Hear, hear!] Ordered to lie on the table.

BANK CAPITAL BILL.

On the third reading, Mr. Grenfell could not suffer the Bill in its last stage to pass in silence. He should be wanting to those who had concurred with him, if he did not again call the attention of the House to the vast profits made by the Bank during nineteen years; and which they were now making at the public expense, both through the Restriction Act and as public contractors. The bonus they were now getting was really a distribution of profit amounting to more than 60,400,000l.; a profit without a parallel. (Hear, hear, hear.) There had indeed been a saving of 115,000l. in various loans and other transactions; but whether this were owing to the liberality of the Bank or to the discussions in that House, he would leave the world to determine. However, he had risen principally with a view to show the amount of the profits of the Bank for 19 years in consequence of the Restriction Act. Before the passing of those Acts, the company never heard of a bonus; from 1730 to 1799 they never made more of their capital than 7 per cent: and sometimes not more than 6. In 1797 they had a surplus profit of 880,000; since that time the proprietors had received bonuses in addition to their 7 per cent, which made these profits amount to 67 per cent. on each share. In addition to bonuses to the amount of seven millions, it was now proposed to give a bonus of 2,900,000l. which at the present day was equal to six millions. Both together made 13 millions, and there still remained behind an enormous profit not yet divided. The price of stock nearly showed this; in 1797 it was 120, and now stood at 230. Adding the original fund of 11 millions to these 13, it gave the Bank 25 millions; and after all deductions, they possessed 21 millions, besides the profit of seven per cent. It was sufficient to state these facts without any comment; the profits of the last 19 years had been twice as much as those of the whole preceding century; they arose wholly out of the restriction acts, and beneficial contracts with Government. If these contracts had been so advantageous to one party, they must have been equally disadvantageous to the other. We had paid the Bank 300l. a million for the mere act of receipt. An exhibitant profit was derived from the charges made for management from every new loan, and even from every new tax, so that the prosperity of the Bank was proportioned to the distress of the country. It must be remembered, too, that a considerable profit went into the pockets of foreigners. The number of Bank proprietors was 2,200 or 2300, a tenth of whom were foreigners. Had the profits of the Bank been made by commerce or manufactures, they might have increased the prosperity of the country, and have excited no disapprobation; but here was no manufacture but that of paper. He did not blame the Bank Directors for making these profits if they could, but he blamed every Government that permitted them to do so; and as long as he had a seat in that house, he would never omit an opportunity of endeavouring to put an end to a system so ridiculous.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Bill. He had proved that a direct profit had accrued to the public by the late regulations, to the amount of 150,000l. a year. With respect to the arrangement now submitted to the House, the Bank and the public had made one common cause. In this transaction the Bank made no profit whatever, but, on the contrary, had made a considerable sacrifice. The Bank having in its possession a considerable surplus profit over which Parliament had no control, had made an arrangement to lend this money to the public on the conditions with which the House were already acquainted; and he thought the Hon. Gentleman had not any one tenable ground of objection against the measure in question.

Mr. Grenfell, in explanation, said he had made no objection whatever to the arrangement; on the contrary, he had asserted it to be one that was advantageous to the public. He had only stated facts, that shewed the enormous profits of the Bank, which had enabled them to make it.

Mr. Ponsonby observed, that the House must now see what was the real situation of that great Company. They were proved to be more than double as rich as they were twenty years ago, and he would say that the public had a right to look to other succours from the Bank of England, than those they had already received. He wished to know whether the Right Honourable Gentleman intended to avail himself of any advantage from the Bank of Ireland, on the renewal of its Charter, as he was sure that Company were in a competent condition to afford it?

Lord Archibald Hamilton insisted that the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had not controverted one fact. He hoped the House would interpose, and say that the Bank should not divide any further profits till the Restriction Act was repealed. He then proposed a clause to that effect, and that the profits in the mean time should remain as a security for the resumption of cash payments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the clause had often been proposed, and that it was unnecessary now to reply to the argument urged in its favour.

Mr. Brougham thought the Hon. Gentleman's objections most extraordinary: he could not consent to the Clause, because it took the concerns of the Bank out of the hands of the Directors! Why, then did not the Hon. Gentleman object to the Acts which refused to the Directors the power of paying in specie? Was there any difference, as to the interference, between selling a Commercial Company that they should in fact be insolvent—that they should refuse to perform their promise and pay their creditor, though he called till he was hoarse, and saying that their profits should remain as a guarantee for future payments? Of the two, the former was by far the stronger and more objectionable interference with a commercial Company.

Mr. Grenfell disclaimed a charge that had been thrown out against him, of having endeavoured to cast discredit on the Bank of England: he only thought they ought not to be so much enriched when the public distress was at such a height.

The Clause was then negatived, and the Bill read and time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 20 JUNE.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

ALGERING PIRATES.

Mr. Brougham rose, in pursuance of a notice he had given, to move for the production of papers respecting certain negotiations that had been entered into with the Dey of Algiers. As far as his information went, the Treaty had been concluded with the Dey by the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments, the general purport of which had been the ransom of certain captives, at a large sum for each captive, and a stipulation for the payment of an annual sum in future, on the promise that no more capture should be made. It had generally been believed that this country had been a party to this Treaty; if that had been the case—if we had had any share in the negotiation—and above all, if Lord Exmouth, furnished with such means as his fleet afforded, did negotiate, it was a stain on the character of the country, and would be attended with the most mischievous consequences. Such a negotiation amounted to a sanction of all the piracies and captures that had been made, and of almost all that could be made, inasmuch as the Dey was only bound not to take the subjects of the two powers with whom the stipulation had been entered into. After all the cruelties that had been committed, a ransom was sanctioned by Great Britain, and States who had not been parties to this treaty were to be plundered without redress. Nor was this a vain alarm; for the consequence of the treaty had been, that the Algerines, discontented with the arrangements made by their government, which they considered as abridging their natural right to plunder, by excepting Naples and Sardinia from their ravages, had been appeased by being told that a great space was yet left them, and that they might prey on all Franks, except the subjects of Naples and Sardinia. There had in consequence been an increase of depredation on the Roman and Tuscan coasts, particularly the Roman, as the naval force of Rome was inadequate to offer resistance. In the ignorance in which the House now stood as to the particulars of this treaty he should only observe that we could not with any consistency proceed session after session to discuss such questions as tended to the abolition of the African slave trade, while we allowed another slave trade, equally odious, and if possible attended with more horrible consequences to exist, as here the barbarian was the slave trader, and civilized nations the victim; while in the other case, the barbarian suffered perhaps less in comparison, when he fell into the hands of a civilized nation. It was unnecessary for him to dwell on the cruelties that were exercised; they were already but too well known; he had, however, but lately read a statement made by a gallant naval officer of the name of Croker, who had witnessed the landing of three hundred prisoners. Of these, seventy died in a fortnight, while the survivors were only allowed one pound of coarse bread a day, with a very small portion of water. They were led out to labour in common with the mules, and like them were tortured by the lash. At night 24 hammocks were stowed in one small room, the heat and stench of which were intolerable. Neither sex nor age was spared by these pirates, and even children were seized for some abominable purpose. A Neapolitan Lady of distinction, carried off with eight children, six of whom still survived, had lately been seen by a British Officer, in the 13th year of her captivity. Could the House know these things and countenance such a traffic? Would they not feel the highest indignation, and even remorse, that they had not before put an end to such proceedings? The sanction which had been given them by this treaty was a sufficient ground for calling on the Noble Lord for the production of these papers—he therefore moved "that an humble Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that there be laid before the House copies of the Treaties entered into with the Dey of Algiers under the sanction of the British Admiral, and also the correspondence that had passed on the subject."

Lord Castlereagh said, that his Majesty's Government were only in possession of part of the documents moved for, as the negociations were not yet terminated. When the whole should be completed, there would be no difficulty in producing the papers to the House—and it would be seen, that every principle of justice and policy had been carefully attended to. He should object to the motion at present, merely on the ground that he did not wish to give partial information on such a subject. He should, however, state, that the cause of humanity had been materially advanced by the negociations which had been carried on, as it was for the first time agreed to by the Dey of Algiers, that captives should be considered and treated on the European footing as prisoners of war, and set at liberty at the conclusion of every peace.

Sir T. Acland stated, that it was the bounden duty of this country to use all their exertions and power, consistently with due prudence, towards ridding the world of this horrible and infamous slavery. Our conduct in one part of the world, contrasted with what we were said to suffer in the other, would leave a stigma upon us, which it would be most painful to bear.

Mr. W. Smith reproved our suffering a nest of pirates to exist in the centre of the world. The treaties which we had hitherto made with those barbarians, consisted of little more than sending them presents to induce them to suspend their depredations. He thought that the great opportunity of freeing the world from those pirates had been lost last year in the congress. He hoped that every means would be adopted to put them down; and that no treaty would be entered into to recognise, even by implication, the pretended right of the Algerines to plunder.

Lord Cochrane contended, that two sail of the line would have been sufficient to compel the Dey of Algiers to accede to any terms. The city of Algiers was on the sea-shore, the water was deep enough for first rates to come up to the very walls, and those were mounted only with a few pieces of cannon, with the use of which the barbarians were scarcely acquainted. He then described, from his own observation, the horrid state of men of education and fortune, as well as other classes, dragged from their own country, and compelled, by the lash, to perform, in all the intensity of the sun, labours for which men were almost incompetent. That state of slavery, he maintained might be put down at once, by the energies of this nation and the fiat of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Hon. Mr. Ward said, that whenever a favourable opportunity arose, this country should interfere to preserve her honour and reputation, as well as from motives of humanity.

Mr. Brougham was glad he had brought the subject before the House as it had elicited an universal expression of the detestation with which the Algerine piracies were viewed. With his Noble Friend (Lord Cochrane) he thought that the only way to abolish at once those enormities, was not to send an Ambassador to the Dey of Algiers, but an Officer with two sail of the line, to threaten to burn and destroy his city and his vessels, if he did not relinquish all his claims to the present infamous system. He admitted the strength of the Noble Lord's objection to producing the papers at present, as the negotiations were not closed. But if a single article of the Treaty (should it have been concluded) should be broken by the Algerines, he trusted that no admissible explanation would be received, but that ships would be sent to carry justice, punishment, and even vengeance to the shores of Algiers. He then withdrew his motion.

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